

PROOF

—of—

ROME'S POLITICAL
MEDDLING

—in—

AMERICA

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Presented

By

Rev. Summey

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OF
Rome's Political
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The Fellowship Forum

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THE FELLOWSHIP FORUM

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Washington, D. C.

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Outline of the District of Columbia, with black spaces showing the sites of important Roman Catholic activities. The black spaces are arranged in a ring around the White House and the Capitol, showing their accessibility to these buildings. That at the right is the site of the Catholic University. The black spaces otherwise indicated are sites of important Roman Catholic activities.



Headquarters of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, formerly called Council, at 1312-14 Massachusetts avenue, northwest, Washington, D. C. Within but little more than a year after this central organization began its Romish activities in the National Capital, it expanded to occupy two buildings on one of the most prominent avenues in the city. From these headquarters flow a steady stream of propaganda, aimed to reach the columns of every newspaper or periodical in America that will lend itself to the purpose, as an important factor in the campaign to "make America Catholic."

PREFACE

The purpose of this volume is easily stated. It is to present proof, which is irrefutable because it is almost wholly from Roman Catholic sources, that the Roman Catholic church in the United States, in its effort to "make America Catholic," is in quest of temporal power, and that it is "in politics" as a means to that end.

Not even a Roman Catholic will deny that to "make America Catholic" is one of the present major purposes of the papacy. But Roman Catholics, or at least a great many of them, do deny that its campaign directed at the achievement of that goal embraces any resort to the seizing of civil authority or political preferment. This has often been asserted by men high in the councils of that church. Within the covers of this volume is proof taken, as we have said, almost exclusively from Roman Catholic sources that they are actually and daily resorting to every means at their command to accomplish the end so many deny they wish to achieve. In the light of the proof that may be had on the subject, such denial becomes mere lip service. Their denials are refuted by their deeds.

No longer ago than last May, in this year, an authorized statement was issued from Rome in which it was asserted that the "Vatican never mixes in the politics of foreign Nations." A few days later, the Papal Secretary of State transmitted to the Apostolic Delegate (Rome has an 'Apostolic Delegate' in the Capital of America) a note in which it was asserted that the Holy See is not interested or concerned in any way in the coming Presidential campaign, and this by reason of her principle of remaining aloof

from the internal contests in the political circles of every country.

Such professions would be very gratifying to Americans if they could be taken at their face value. That they can hardly be so accepted when Roman Catholics in America are daily placing the stamp of untruth upon every such utterance is self-evident. For instance, at just about the same time these fair words were emanating from the Vatican, one, former Mayor Curley, of Boston, sometimes called the "Irish Heart of America," a city with a very large proportion of Catholic citizens, was issuing what amounted to an ultimatum to one of the major political parties in which it was warned that unless it accepted a Roman Catholic, Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, for its standard bearer in the National election campaign of 1928, the Roman Catholic voters, most of whom are affiliated with the Democratic party, would and should quit that party and set up a political party of their own. Here was a direct threat, intended, of course, to intimidate the Democratic party, to threaten it with certain defeat in the 1928 election unless it accepted a Roman Catholic candidate for the Presidency, not on the issue of his availability, his record in public office, not upon the question of his Americanism, but upon the issue of his religion. In effect, former Mayor Curley, a power in his political party in Massachusetts and throughout New England, said to the Democratic leaders and to the rank and file of members of that party throughout the country that unless they conferred the nomination for the Presidency upon a Roman Catholic, they, the Roman Catholic Democrats, would leave the party, and organize a political party of their own.

Papal professions of non-interest in political affairs sound very fine, especially in the well-rounded and high sounding phrases which papal propagandists know so well how to form, but when placed alongside such ultimatums as that of former Mayor Curley, a very "practical politician," they do not harmonize, and others are not to be criticized if they



The palatial Pullman car in which Cardinal Bonzano, the pope's special envoy to the Eucharistic Congress, traveled while in the United States. Priests may profess penny, but it will be observed that they sometimes travel in style, and in the papal campaign in the United States, America is paying most of the freight.

are skeptical. What former Mayor Curley has threatened, thousands of others have threatened. Possibly not one reader of these lines but that knows some member of the Roman Catholic church whose attitude is identical, although he may not be so bold about it as the Boston Catholic leader. In truth, it may be set down that there is probably not a single observer of the present current of politics in America who does not realize that the present attitude of Roman Catholics generally is that unless the Democratic party, accepts a Roman Catholic as its nominee for the Presidency, that they expect to split the party and make certain its defeat in the approaching campaign, notwithstanding what other great and vital issues there may be in that campaign, which ought to be passed upon honestly, dispassionately and without prejudice.

Again, very recently, in fact as late as last October, a Jesuit writer in a very prominent Roman Catholic publication, the weekly "America," in a moment of frankness admitted that the ambitions of the papacy toward the achievement of influence and power in governmental matters are very much greater than the average priest or bishop feels that it is wise to admit. This Jesuit writer, in an article dealing with the pending negotiations for the return of at least a portion of the former possessions of the Vatican and the restoration, in that territory, of complete sovereignty and temporal power to the pope, outlined what he said was the "heart" of the Holy See's position in its negotiations with the Italian Government. They were: "Spiritual sovereignty, independence, and possession of territory, however small, as the means of attaining this outward form." This writer affirmed that the temporal power sought is not desired "as an end in itself, but a means to an end." But it is difficult to accept this statement at its full face value for the reason that in almost the next paragraph, this Jesuit writer adds that "in safeguarding this spiritual welfare of its subjects, it (the Roman Catholic church) has often to do with the courts and governments to whom those same subjects owe a civil allegiance." Most Roman Catholic

authorities who have discussed this very vital subject usually deny that the church's ambitions go beyond the complete "spiritualization" of America, and eventually the world, according to the Roman Catholic idea, and at the most they are seldom more than very vague when they speak or write at all about the temporal aims of the church. But this Jesuit writer goes farther than most and admits that the need of full sovereignty and temporal authority for a papal State in Italy is acute because it is a means to an end, and because, in safeguarding the spiritual welfare of the subjects of the church, it is necessary "often to do with courts and governments."

Well may one ask, why is it necessary for the Roman Catholic church to have land and buildings, parks and palaces, be recognized as a sovereign State, to send to and receive ambassadors from the Nations of the earth? Is there something so at fault with its "spiritualism" that it must be reinforced by force, or by diplomacy? During the centuries since Martin Luther, Protestantism has marched onward with giant strides, and yet no branch of Protestantism has ever found it necessary, or even advisable, to seek temporal power, or to set up an independent State, or even to "do with courts and governments." One suspects that a fundamental difference between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism is that one plays upon the ignorance of mankind, and resorts to threats, to intimidation and to superstition, while the other's appeal is to the heart and mind. The Saviour of Mankind recognized the difference between the spiritual and earthly kingdoms, but the "successor of Peter," as each pope loves to call himself, would improve upon the plan of Jesus, and further its ends by supporting its "spiritualism" with temporal force or with terror.

For America, the plan of Jesus Christ is still sufficient. The principle of that plan is recognized in the Constitution, the foundation upon which the whole governmental structure has been reared. In its First Amendment, the Constitution says: "Con-



The Monastery at Brookland, District of Columbia, near the Catholic University of America, maintained by the Franciscan monks. Within its sepulchre like recesses are reputed reproductions of the Holy Sepulchre and many other Holy Land and Italian scenes identified with the early Christian church and the earlier days of the papacy. This monastery is widely advertised to attract not only the "faithful," but Protestants and non-church members to it where their proselyting campaign is furthered.

gress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Set against that Constitutional mandate the dictum of Pope Pius IX, in his famous Syllabus of errors, in which he declared that "The State has not the right to leave every man free to profess and embrace whatever religion he shall deem true," or his assertion in the same Syllabus that the "State has not the right of establishing a National church separate from the pope" or that the church has "the right to exercise her power without the permission or consent of the State."

We believe enough has already been said to show very clearly that the papacy is in quest of temporal power, that if it had the might, it would bring America under its dominion as completely, as tyrannically and as bloodily, if necessary, as it did Spain in the days of the Inquisition or Mexico during the four centuries from the conquest by Cortez until the revolt of relatively recent date when a new Constitution was adopted which contains the principle of religious liberty in place of the old Constitutional prohibition of the worship of any religion other than the Roman Catholic. What we shall show in the pages of this volume to follow is that in America, Roman Catholicism is active, aggressive, seeking to "make America Catholic", and to achieve that end, is employing every means that comes to hand, through propaganda and the use of the press, through priestly activities, the influencing of the minds of young, through proselyting, for all of which it is expending enormous sums annually.

The central agency of this campaign of the Roman Catholic church is located in Washington, the National Capital, almost within a stone's throw of the White House, and on a broad avenue leading almost directly to the Capitol building itself. It is known as the "National Catholic Welfare Conference," an organization that is a child of Roman activities which grew up during the World War. Originally, it was called the "National Catholic Welfare

Council." Its organization took place in Washington in 1919. It is the creature of the Roman hierarchy in the United States, and men high in that church make up what we might call its "executive board" and dominate it completely. Subsequently, the word "conference" was substituted for "council" and it is now known as the "National Catholic Welfare Conference." Its purposes are declared to be to cover in "a national way all the fields of Catholic activity" and its aims to "direct our strength in unity; to make plainer our responsibilities and our opportunities as a united body of Catholics, clerical and lay."

The first annual bulletin or report of the Conference was issued in September, 1920, eight months following its organization. These bulletins or official reports of the activities of the Council, or Conference, were published yearly for three years, in 1920, 1921 and in 1922. Copies of these were obtained by The Fellowship Forum, and from time to time, they have been quoted from and commented upon. This amounted almost to an exposure of Roman Catholic activities, many of them which, it readily became apparent, the responsible archbishops and bishops who make up the "administrative committee" of the Conference did not wish the general public to be informed about. Whether this expose had anything to do with it or not, the publication of these annual bulletins was stopped, or if not stopped, copies have been so carefully guarded that it has not been possible for The Fellowship Forum to obtain a later copy than that of 1923. The probabilities are that the publication of the annual reports was actually suspended that year, and instead, a monthly publication is now issued called the "N. C. W. C. Bulletin". But it is a very different publication from the original annual bulletin, and of course is permitted to contain only such matter as the hierarchy is willing to have everybody informed about.

Evidently, the circulation of the original annual bulletin was very limited. Because of this fact, and

because the three numbers that were issued contain a great many statements which, carefully censored as they no doubt were, prove the activities which have been charged, The Fellowship Forum is reproducing in this volume many of their pages, thus to adduce from Catholic witnesses the proof of what it has long asserted and still maintains with even greater confidence of the truth of the assertion than ever before, that is that the Roman Catholic hierarchy in America, in its effort to "make America Catholic," is going far outside the accepted lines of church work to attain its goal. Its appeal is not to the "heart and mind" merely, it is not merely "proselyting" and relying on "conversions" to bring the American people under its banner. It is appealing to prejudice, it is resorting to misrepresentation and misstatements, it is seeking to gain either a direct political power or a political influence that would be quite as potent, and in seeking this end, it is attempting to put Roman Catholics into public office, where they may be swayed, coerced, intimidated, in short made to do the will of their Catholic masters. And it must be confessed that to no small extent, the campaign of the hierarchy has been marked with success, at least if the statements printed in the annual bulletins are true, for in them, there are boasts of recognition accorded the church by high officials, of "official recognition" of a committee of Catholics by the Immigration Bureau, of how the Treasury Department has been influenced in the drafting or revising of regulations, of lobbying and direct pressure brought to bear upon members of Congress on important legislation in which the Roman Catholic church was interested, and in other ways, some of which may be briefly referred to in these prefatory lines.

In the report of the Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the N. C. W. Conference, then known as the N. C. W. Council, signed by "Edward Joseph Hanna, D.D., Archbishop of San Francisco," printed in the first annual bulletin, issued in 1920, appeared the boast that it was its "almost daily

task" to "treat directly with the United States Government and its numerous departments on matters that affect Catholic interests," and the assertion that "trained workers must be at our service at the National Capital." The question quickly comes to mind, what can "our interests" be that it is necessary to maintain a huge lobby and a busy propaganda agency in the National Capital to maintain them? Surely, they are not just "spiritual," for no public official, no Federal authority, neither the President nor Congress, is dealing within the limitations of their Constitutional authority, with any "spiritual" or "religious" problem. If "our interests" of which Archbishop Hanna writes, relate only to that "spiritual sovereignty" of which the Jesuit writer in the Catholic weekly, "America," wrote, why is it necessary to "treat directly with the United States Government and its numerous departments"?

A little further along in this same report, Archbishop Hanna, in his effort to justify the setting up of the big Roman Catholic lobbying, news-spreading and propaganda-distributing agency in the National Capital asserts that "it must ever be borne in mind that non-Catholic and anti-Catholic organizations have offices and well-equipped staffs at Washington; that they are unceasingly active in public propaganda, and endeavor to secure legislative and governmental influence." The archbishop is evidently of those who assume that when they say a thing is so, it is so, and that's the end of it. At any rate, he produces no proof. He does not cite a single anti-Catholic organization or agency so inimical to his church as to make it essential to set up the great and expensive N. C. W. Conference in Washington to counteract this unfriendly influence. It may be assumed that the Catholic church regards Protestantism as its enemy. Indeed, it has often said so. The purpose of both, of course, is to redeem the world by bringing all mankind into the Christian church. Nobody in America, speaking broadly, can be called anti-Catholic save Protestants, although to



Pietro Fumosoni-Blondi, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, with headquarters in Washington. He is the pope's "unofficial ambassador" to the United States. The United States Government may not send to or receive from the Vatican an official ambassador. The question arises, if a papist occupied the White House, would not an attempt be made to change this status from unofficial to official?

be wholly truthful, they are pro-Protestant rather than anti-Catholic. Nevertheless, for the sake of argument, admit that they are anti-Catholic. From what other source could spring these "anti-Catholic organizations" which have "offices and well equipped staffs at Washington" and constitute such a menace to Catholicism that they must be "met in their first stages by effective, nation-wide opposition" or the "right of the church will be imperiled and the well-being of her children endangered?" If the writer has heard of a single Protestant activity looking to the enactment of legislation by Congress, or the issuance of a single executive order by the President or any Department head, imperiling the rights of the Roman Catholic church or its "children", he cannot recall the fact. Indeed, if there has ever been a suggestion of any step, legislative, executive or what not, to do one single thing at Washington or in any state in the union to "imperil" the rights of the Roman Catholic church or endanger the "well-being" of her children, he nor anyone with whom he has ever talked has ever heard of it. Appearances are that the archbishop has set up a straw-man for a scare-crow, and then used it as a punching bag.

Immigration, it will hardly be denied, is one of the big issues on which there is a sharp clash between the Roman Catholic church and the United States. Rome's policy is to bring as many Catholic immigrants as possible to the United States, to swell her numbers here and help in Catholicizing America. She wants unrestricted immigration. The United States, through Congress and the President, has adopted a policy of restrictive immigration. The American policy is "America for Americans," a policy which the free inflow of aliens would destroy, and which might lead to such a large infusion of alien blood as to produce within a half-century or century a mongrel race. America has realized this danger and taken steps to avert it, but that has meant nothing to Rome. She knows that proselytting will never win America to Rome, and that her most effective weapon is the settling of millions of

foreign-born Catholics here, until they shall predominate, control the elections and place men in the Presidency and in Congress who will be servile to her popes. Hence it is that immigration is always an acute question in Congress, for Rome is ever seeking to amend or repeal the present restrictive laws, so that a resumption of the heavy inflow of foreign Catholics may be brought about. To the everlasting credit of Congress, let it be said that while Romish efforts may have contributed to the defeat of efforts to prevent the immigration restrictions being made even more stringent, Congress has never yet listened to her demand for them to be made more lax. But this has not been because Rome's agents have not been busy, and it does not follow that the danger is over. In the pages following, it will be found that discussion of immigration occupies a very prominent place in the N. C. W. Conference bulletins, and one of the purposes of the Conference, as shown in the 1920 bulletin, is the "unifying and solidifying (of) all these racial groups through the work of the National Welfare Council."

At another place, it is set out that there is a very great "necessity" for a Catholic organization "for the care and guidance" of immigrants on their arrival at ports-of-entry, and it is urged especially that they be "kept out of the hands of sharks, proselyters and exploiters." Of course the "proselyters" who are feared are Protestant mission and social service workers who might come in contact with some of the incoming aliens and give them instruction and advice about American ideals, American customs and American traditions not compatible with the best interest of the papacy and its campaign to "solidify" these racial groups and command their ballots against the day of their enfranchisement. So vital has been the interest of the Romish church in the matter of immigration, and so great has been the power it has been able to wield, that it boasts openly that "after much labor we secured official recognition of the National Catholic Welfare Council by the United States Government as a national agency

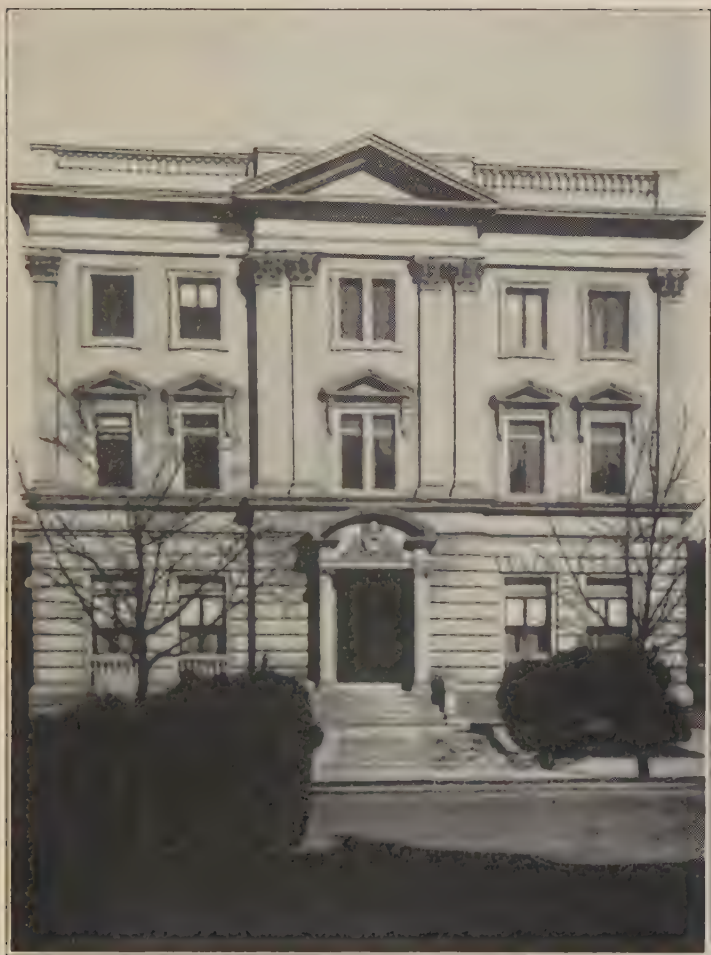
in immigration work with the right to have its own workers in every port-of-entry." This, the author of the report from which it is taken exults, "will not alone enable us to keep statistics of Catholic immigrants, to assist and protect them; it will also promote, and has in a measure already done so, **closer international relations between Catholics**, secure a kindlier treatment of them in foreign ports, and lead the foreign-born here to **realize more deeply their indebtedness to the Catholic church**. This national immigrant work brings the service of Catholic men and women in touch with high officials and gives the former vantage point for wider influence and activity." Not a word in the report about the Americanization of the aliens, about teaching them American history or the English language, not a word about the traditions and ideals of the land to which they come, but "international relations" between Catholics will be promoted and they will be **impressed with their obligation** to the Catholic church. And to make this possible, they were powerful enough to gain official recognition by the Federal Government as a "national agency in immigration work," so they may fill ports-of-entry with their workers and guarantee immigrants immunity from contact with Protestant social or welfare workers. Their obligation, no doubt, is expected to extend to the point of voting, whenever enfranchised, **solidly for Roman Catholic candidates, or those who are friendly to Roman Catholic purposes**.

It will be observed, too, from reading the reports that the hierarchy became very excited and indignant because certain Filipino students who came to the United States to complete their education were met when they landed at a Pacific port and were "cared for by Protestant organizations." Obviously, the writer of the report hopes very strongly such a thing will not be permitted to happen again, even though there is nothing to show that the young Filipinos were not well cared for.

One of the most powerful and active lobbies which the Roman church, acting usually through the

great lobbying and propaganda agency, the National Catholic Welfare Conference, has maintained in Washington has been against any and every bill for the creation of a separate Federal Department of Education or for Federal aid for the public schools. There has been a steady growth of sentiment throughout the country for Federal aid for schools, and many have advocated a Federal Department of Education, with its head a member of the President's Cabinet. The Roman Catholics have opposed this bitterly, so bitterly as sometimes to appear to take it as a personal matter, and they have boasted in reports that they were **powerful enough to carry their case to a President**, the report saying the "Catholic position on education" in the Philippines was laid before the President and that the committee of the N. C. W. Conference had been "officially recognized" and would be "consulted before important steps are taken affecting the religious and moral interests of these people," that is the Filipinos. And then the further assertion is made that they these Roman Catholic lobbyists, were the **"determining factor as to the attitude of several Senators and Representatives"** on the Smith-Towner education bill, the "determining factor" being enough Senators and Representatives, the report said, to "forecast its defeat".

The educational question is only one of many on which the Conference used its power. In the report will be found paragraphs dealing with the tariff, with the prohibition question and its relation to the use of sacramental wines, and many other subjects, far afield from the supposed religious or "spiritual" purposes of the church. It is shown in the report that when the tariff was being revised, the N. C. W. Conference was able to influence Congress to allow church statuary, shrines, images, etc., to come in free of duty, and also **books printed in foreign languages**. When the Treasury department, acting under the prohibition act, issued orders regulating the distribution of wine for sacramental purposes, they were **not satisfactory** to the Roman Hierarchy, and



Elegant mansion of the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, at 1811 Biltmore street, northwest, one of the most fashionable quarters of the National Capital. It is the headquarters of the "unofficial ambassador" from the Vatican to Washington.

in one of the reports may be read how the hierarchy sent a delegation to the Treasury Department and succeeded in having the sacramental wine regulations **revised to suit its wishes.**

Some of the films turned out by movie producers have not suited the hierarchy, so it entered that field and in one of the pages of one of the annual reports will be found the statement that many of the motion picture producers are now sending their scenarios to the N. C. W. Conference for "approval or disapproval" before they are filmed. An echo of this was heard recently when certain films in which Irish characters played a prominent part were so strenuously objected to by a committee of Irish Catholics that they were suppressed. Thus, it appears that the influence of the N. C. W. Conference lobbyists and censors extends not only to the Congress and the Executive Departments of the Federal Government, **but into private business as well.** Its influence was great enough, it is boasted, to **force the appointment of a Roman Catholic** to the World Disarmament Conference held in Washington in 1921, not because he was a good American patriot, but because he was a Roman Catholic. What interests the Roman Catholic church had in that conference any more than Protestants or non-churchmen, that it should have a Roman Catholic appointed to represent the United States is not made clear. But it is made very clear, and that in a rather boastful way, that its influence was sufficient to force the appointment of a Roman Catholic, and it is also made clear that he was appointed as such, and not as just an American.

It boasts, in another place, that it was influential enough to force the great news distributing agency, the Associated Press, to "apologize" for sending out over its wires a news item which the hierarchy construed to be a "gross attack" on the Catholic church. These and many other boasts of its power printed in these rather confidential bulletins or "reports" of the Conference will be found on the printed pages of these volumes.

The reader, in perusing the pages covered with these reports, should remember that what is printed is exclusively from Roman Catholic sources. The reports are reproduced verbatim and without comment. They are from the three annual bulletins. Of course, many pages were left out, but they were only of irrelevant matter or of detail, having no bearing on the purpose intended to be served by the publication of this volume, that is to present printed proof from Roman Catholic witnesses of the charges that have been made, that is that the Roman Catholic church, through its high and trusted agents, is daily, hourly, seeking to meddle with governmental affairs; that it is striving for political power and temporal authority; that it maintains a powerful lobby and propaganda agency in Washington, from which it conducts a press service for Catholic newspapers and such other publications as will print the matter they send out, and that this press service and propaganda bureau are absolutely under the control of the bishops and archbishops of the Catholic church making up the American hierarchy; that not one act is committed, one step taken, one piece of publicity matter issued without the approval of the hierarchy or its accredited agents.

Remember, then, that all that is read in the following pages, with the exception of a very few introductory notes at the end of one report and the beginning of another, is from official publications of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and that the only respect in which we have presumed or altered in the slightest degree has been in the use of black-faced type in several instances, solely for the sake of emphasis.

Washington, D. C.
November, 1927.



One of the central buildings of Georgetown University, Catholic, maintained at Washington, D. C., which thousands of Protestant youths are encouraged to attend. It is of interest to note that one of the courses emphasized at this institution is one of training for the diplomatic service of the United States. It can be safely assumed that youths trained at this school who enter the American diplomatic service will not be likely to be unfriendly to the world campaign of the pope as they may find it waged in the foreign capitals to which they are sent, supposedly to exclusively represent the interests of their Government.

The National Catholic Welfare Council

**Reports of Administrative Committee
and Departments**

made at

The Conference of the Hierarchy of the United States

Washington, D. C., September 22-23, 1920



The National Catholic Welfare Council

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
1312 Massachusetts Ave. N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

INTRODUCTION

THE first meeting of the Hierarchy of the United States since the formation of the National Catholic Welfare Council in 1919, was held in Washington, D. C., September 22 and 23, 1920, at the Catholic University of America.

"The National Catholic Welfare Council, headed by the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, covers in a national way all the fields of Catholic activity. Its aim is to direct our strength in unity; to make plainer our national responsibilities and our opportunities as a united body of Catholics, clerical and lay.

"The National Catholic Welfare Council is, therefore, of vital interest to every Catholic throughout the United States. It merits his personal cooperation and support. What is its manner of organization? How does it work? What is it doing?

"At the September meeting of the Hierarchy, the different chairmen of the departments of the Council submitted reports, which we reprint here and which will answer the above questions.

"These reports show a creditable amount of work already accomplished in only eight months, and more clearly still they show the exceptional opportunity which has been opened up to us by the leadership of the Hierarchy—an opportunity which every Catholic will recognize and act upon.

"Full information, covering the activities of the Council and showing how every one may help in an individual or an organized way, may be obtained by writing to National Headquarters, National Catholic Welfare Council, 1312 Massachusetts Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

"The Administrative Committee of the National Catholic Welfare Council and the departments under their charge are as follows:

"Administrative Committee—Chairman, Most Rev. Edward J. Hanna, D.D., Archbishop of San Francisco.

"Department on Education—Chairman, Most Rev. Austin Dowling, D. D., Archbishop of St. Paul.

"Department on Laws and Legislation—Chairman, Most Rev. D. J. Dougherty, D.D., Archbishop of Philadelphia.

"Department on Social Action—Chairman, Right Rev. P. J. Muldoon, D.D., Bishop of Rockford.

"Department on Lay Organizations—Chairman, Right Rev. Joseph Schrembs, D.D., Bishop of Toledo.

"Department on Press and Publicity—Chairman, Right Rev. William T. Russell, D.D., Bishop of Charleston.

Right Rev. Edmund F. Gibbons, D.D., Bishop of Albany.

"The work accomplished and the programme for future work are presented in the following reports:

**"Report of the Chairman of the Administrative
Committee, National Catholic
Welfare Council**

SEPARATE reports are to be submitted to you by the Episcopal chairmen of the various departments of the National Catholic Welfare Council. This report, therefore, shall deal with the work as a whole, its manner of organization and development up to date and its general executive labors.

"In accordance with the instructions given us at the meeting of the Hierarchy in September, 1919, the Administrative Committee proceeded to further organization of the National Catholic Welfare Council. The Administrative Committee met at Washington on December 9th and 10th, 1919. At this meeting, the five departments ordered by the general meeting of the Hierarchy were established with their Episcopal chairmen: Department of Legislation, Archbishop Dougherty of Philadelphia; Department of Social Action, Bishop Muldoon of Rockford; Department of Lay Organizations, Bishop Schrembs of Toledo; Department of Press and Publicity, Bishop Russell of Charleston. Archbishop Dowling was elected as general treasurer of the Administrative Committee. Tentative budgets were approved for the conduct of the work of each department. It was the aim of the Administrative Committee to allow independent action and independent headquarters to each one of the departments. Furthermore, in order to coordinate, as we were directed, the work of each department, so that there would be neither waste nor overlapping and that all might work through their representatives in the common advancement of the Catholic cause, the Administrative Committee provided for a general national committee with headquarters at Washington. It was found absolutely necessary that the Chairman of the Administrative Committee should have an executive representative at Washington and that for the right conduct of the work every department should have a representative at the Washington headquarters. At its December meeting, the Administrative Committee appointed as its General Secretary, the Reverend John J. Burke, C. S. P. Representatives of all the departments have been appointed and are now serving on the general national committee, with headquarters at 1312 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

"The work of organization was necessarily a task that required much time and the greatest of care. We beg consideration of this fact in weighing the results so far attained. Haste would have meant quicker results but unstable foundations. We have directed the work with a view to its permanency: **its development along the lines of Catholic work already accomplished; its ability and its fitness to voice Catholic claims; to defend Catholic rights and to infuse, so far as possible, Catholic standards and Catholic principles into our national life.** The Administrative Committee has been guided and is guided by this further principle that it is not our task to supplant or take the place of any existing Catholic organization or society, but to help, encourage and promote all: to give them a national background in their national unity: **and to be able to call, in case of necessity, upon all Catholic forces.** We feel confident that we may report a great success in this work. The support, the enthusiasm, the cooperation of the Catholic people and organizations of the country have been little short of wonderful. They have proved to us that the Hierarchy, in directing the formation of the National Catholic Welfare Council, have given that leadership, that encouragement, that help to our Catholic laity for which they were eagerly looking and to which they are anxious to respond.

"The reports of the various departments will bring this out in clearer detail.

"The Executive Department of the Council, which is my own immediate department, was organized early in the year. Besides the General Secretary, it embraces a staff of clerical workers: bookkeeping and business department, which attend to the general executive business of the Council. This Executive Department has had the care of the general co-ordination of the work and of its general organization: and the plan and arrangements for the various national conventions held under the call of the Episcopal chairmen of the Departments at Washington. For example, the National Convention of the Catholic Press Association, with a view to co-operation with the Press Department: the National Convention of the Catholic women's organizations of the United States: and the National Convention of the men's organizations held in Chicago. All of these required months of active work in correspondence and in the formation of plans and

necessarily further months of work to get the machinery thereof ready for action.

"For the work of the Executive Department and all the departments in common action, it has been found necessary to establish a working reference library at our headquarters at Washington. This library has already proved of invaluable service. Its literature on social problems and social work has already achieved a public reputation and is used as reference by outside investigators in Washington, for we have opened it to all engaged in serious research. **In legislative work, the library is invaluable.** We should be able to extend it, were further funds at our disposal.

"The Executive Department has to **treat directly with the United States Government and its numerous departments on matters that affect Catholic interests**, and this has been almost a daily task. Our experience has taught us this: for the safeguarding of our interests, a body of **trained workers must be at our service in the National Capital.** It is there that organizations of every kind first begin their national activity. National organizations of every kind are now inviting Catholic advice, Catholic expression, in their deliberations. It is to the Executive Department that such requests come and it is the duty of the Executive Department to distribute them to the various departments and to see that they are acted upon. It is for the Executive Department to attend directly to matters of general national import. Many such do not pertain to any department—as for example, general questions of the State, Army, Navy or Interior Departments.

"Besides these 'neutral' organizations, it must ever be borne in mind that non-Catholic and anti-Catholic organizations have offices and well-equipped staffs at Washington; that they are unceasingly active in public propaganda, and endeavor to secure legislative and governmental influence. **Unless these are met and met in their first stages by effective, nation-wide opposition, the right of the Church will be imperiled and the well-being of her children endangered.**

"Those who are seeking to curtail the influence of the Church have recently raised vast sums of money and completed a strong national organization with headquarters in Washington. We have been the witness of their daily, far-reaching activity.

"Now, whatever our strength may be, if it is scattered, dissipated, unable to summon its entire self, **it will be weak and helpless before the trained, organized, watchful enemy.** It is not too much to say that the vigorous, progressive life of the Church depends upon our ability to meet and defeat such opposition with a united Catholic body, with representatives ever on the watch; a united Catholic body ready to act as one, when informed of the necessity of such action.

"The Executive Department will, therefore, care for co-ordinated, unified action by the departments on any question that is critical for Catholic interests and in which all may help.

"The manner of action may be seen clearly from the fact that when the best traditions of American education were recently threatened by the attempts of reactionaries and centralizers to federalize education, the Executive Department, the Education Department, the Social Action Department, the Legislative Department, the Department of Lay Organizations, and the Press Department, all combined in harmonious and instant action and summoned **in a strikingly effective way not only the Catholic, but the healthy non-Catholic opinion of the country to the defeat of the proposed planks.**

"Within eight months, practically, we have established not only the different departments, which by their independent activity throughout the country are helping Catholic life and energy, but we have through those departments co-ordinated and unified the Catholic power of the country, so that it is no longer weakened by inability to know when and where to speak, but encouraged and strengthened by the conscious power of its unity. **We are in a position to be effective, because we are visibly united.** And the consequent happy reaction of such participation on the part of our Catholic organization must not be overlooked. It is a promise big with significance that through the Welfare Council we will lead to its best and highest the interest and active cooperation of the Catholic body in all things Catholic.

"The problem of assisting, through the Welfare Council, in the task of **bringing fully into the Catholic and civic life of the country the foreign-born of various nationalities, has not been neglected.** Indeed, the Welfare Council will, we feel, be one of the most effective means of settling racial difficul-

ties and of showing Catholics of every nationality that they have their opportunity and responsibility in Catholic work and their duty as prospective American citizens. For example, we have planned for an auxiliary colored division of the Men's and Women's Council that will both show our interest in and our solicitude for their people, and encourage and help them to work among and for their own.

"Representatives of those important bodies of the American commonwealth, the Poles, the Italians, the Lithuanians, and the Slovaks, are serving on the general committees of our different departments and all know they are welcome to have a voice in these councils.

"The opportunity, therefore, of unifying and solidifying all these racial groups through the work of the National Catholic Welfare Council is exceptionally great.

"The Mexican problem, which is increasing in gravity very rapidly in many parts of our country, is also receiving our attention. * * * *

"In concluding this report, we wish to state that nothing appears to us more vitally important at the present time than the continued work of the Council and the immediate work at Washington of its Executive Department in coordination with all the other departments. We are at a critical stage in our national life and we must be prepared to anticipate, to watch, to defend and to cooperate.

"The executive work has shown the great value of Catholic cooperation. When the subject of permanent funds is in order, we will request the privilege of speaking again and directly on that subject.

"My sincere appreciation and gratitude to my fellow Bishops on the Committee may here be expressed and extended also to the various departments that, through them, have contributed in making this infant work effective in its measure and promising of great achievements in our national life, for the welfare and advancement of our Holy Mother, the Church.

"EDWARD JOSEPH HANNA."

Next in order in the bulletin appears the report of the Chairman of the Department of Education, presenting a statement of the work of organization, the activities planned and the recommendations

made. In this report, it was set out that "the work of opposing the present movement to federalize general education occupied much of the attention of the Department and in cooperation with the other Departments of the Council it sought to prevent the introduction into the platforms of the two great national parties of a plank favoring such legislation." The bulletin next contains the report of the Laws and Legislation Department Chairman, printed in full as follows:

Report of the Chairman of the Department of Laws and Legislation

IT MIGHT be stated at the very outset of this report that the activities of this Department embrace a wider field than its name implies. With the creation of new commissions in the various branches of the Federal Government having to do with various phases of our work, we find it absolutely necessary to keep in touch with the departments of the Government; and with other national organizations on all matters of welfare work and particularly where Catholic principles are affected. It is correspondingly useful and important that the departments of the Government and all national organizations know where they can obtain information as to the **Catholic point of view** and secure the contribution to their deliberations of the great body of America's citizens, which we represent.

"Let us cite an example. The United States Government recently created The War Memorials Council. The United States Government has purchased three plots of ground, wherein will be buried the fallen heroes of America. The War Memorials Council will have charge of the care and upkeep of these cemeteries; the erection of Visitors' Houses for the convenience and comfort of those who visit the cemeteries; the appointment of the personnel of these Visitors' Houses; the marking of the graves of the soldiers. A member of our own Council, the General Secretary, Reverend John J. Burke, was named by Secretary Baker as a member of the War Memorials Council. At the first meeting, Father

Burke took part in the deliberations and together with Jewish and Protestant members present, provided for the marking with a special sign of the grave of every Catholic soldier who fell in France.

"In cooperation with the Committee on Historical Records, we are making special efforts to compile a list of Catholics, who sacrificed their lives in the late war. The difficulties in procuring such lists are manifold, but up to date we have the names of more than 9,000 Catholic soldiers who have died on the battlefield.

"The question of the re-appointment of chaplains has been a matter of constant attention and much discussion during the past months. The new Army Reorganization Bill was made the occasion for the reapportionment of chaplains, because of the dissatisfaction of some Protestants with regard to the percentage given to Catholics. Constant untiring work and watchfulness will be necessary if Catholics are to secure a just percentage. Moreover, we respectfully call attention to the fact that the new Army Reorganization Bill, while it provides for a Chaplain General, who may be of any denomination, does not provide for any representative in the Chaplain General's office of any denomination other than that to which the Chaplain General belongs. We are firmly convinced that there should be, by the very wording of the bill, provision made for representation in the Chaplain General's office, whether he be Catholic or not, of both Catholics and Protestants.

"The legislation in the recent Congress was confined chiefly to the debate on the League of Nations. However, a number of bills on education and also on Americanization were presented and in some measure discussed. The educational bills will be, of course, a matter of consideration for the Educational Department.

"The Kenyon Americanization Bill will probably be a most important matter in the next Congress and we believe that everything possible should be done to lift the curse of illiteracy.

"The Smith-Towner Bill is being pushed by steady propaganda by a powerful organization with large funds behind it. It was the sponsors of this bill who worked so unceasingly to have a plank favoring the federalization of general educa-

tion introduced into both the Republican and Democratic national platforms. The issue is one of American traditions and the safeguarding of American education. It is a fight against the centralization of education in our own country; yet our enemies have been very bitter and have repeated the old charge that Catholics are opposed to public education. We have done much in the way of explaining our position and our thorough Americanism in this matter and have issued, over the signature of Cardinal Gibbons, a statement of the constructive work, which ought to be done not only by Catholics, but all true Americans. We will endeavor to give this statement the widest publicity.

"Understanding the spirit and purpose for which this department exists, we have carefully refrained from all political measures. We have carried on no secret propaganda but have done all our work in the open light of day. We would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there are powerful groups, working secretly in Washington, already engaged in attempts to misrepresent the Catholic position and to discount the part played by Catholics in the recent war. The existence of the Department, however, has revealed to us the fact that fair-minded Protestants are very glad to have this means of getting in touch with public Catholic opinion and sentiment. They realize the wonderful contribution that the Catholic Church has given and is giving not only to pay tribute to that influence but to use it for the added prosperity and health of the nation.

"It is needless for us to report that we engaged in no lobbying and that nothing which approaches that word is even attempted. On the floors of Congress, in the committee rooms and in the several departments of the Government, our views are frankly and openly discussed, as the views of American Catholics.

"D. J. DOUGHERTY."

Next in order in the 1920 bulletin appears the report of the Chairman of the Department of Social Action, in which it is asserted that the work has been based upon the "primary need of information and propaganda for Catholic principles and ideals in citizenship, industry and social service," and is declared that as far as the time and means permitted,

"the department has kept in view especially the need of the immigrant in this country." A report on activities is followed by recommendations, in which emphasis is laid on the need for "development of methods of supplying information to the foreign language press," together with a recommendation for the organization of study clubs, etc., for conducting the same. Also "the development of rural activities" is urged in order to "help increase the number of Catholic farmers, and collect and distribute information on the social and economic needs of farmers, and on the methods that country pastors (priests) might adopt to help their people."

The need—from the Catholic point of view, of course—for "the care and guidance of immigrants at the ports of entry" is emphasized. It is asserted that a very large proportion of the immigrants are Catholics and that a "Catholic organization which would help the new arrivals at ports of entry, **keep them out of the hands of sharks, proselyters and exploiters**, guide them to their destination, give them a fair picture of American opportunity and democracy, even accompany the train loads who go west from the ports, and in every way try to welcome and inspire the new arrivals, would be of vast benefit to the immigrant peoples, to the country **and the church**." It would be difficult to judge which the makers of this report fear most, that the Catholic immigrants might fall into the hands of Protestant "proselyters" or of "sharks" and "exploiters."

Report of Chairman Department of Publicity, Press and Literature

AT the first meeting of the Administrative Committee, I was appointed to inaugurate and direct the Department of Publicity and Literature.

"The first step taken to build up a central news bureau brought me in touch with the Catholic Press Association, which has done such excellent service in Catholic journalism, and which, until the formation of the Press Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council, has been the chief news gathering and news distributing agency of the Catholic Press in the United States. Following the meeting of the Bishops the National Catholic Press Association had a national convention at Washington, January 23 and 24, 1920. At this meeting I was in constant attendance. I addressed the delegates, laying before them the full account of the plan adopted by the Hierarchy, and asking from them the fullest cooperation. The plan, in all its ramifications, was fully discussed during the two days' session of the convention, and I am happy to be able to state that nothing could have exceeded the loyal and practical fashion in which the Catholic publishers, editors, and writers who were present received the plan of the Bishops. It was fully recognized that the Catholic Press Association had not and could not of itself secure the means to build up adequately the Catholic press of the country save through such a plan as was submitted for its consideration at this time. A full agreement was reached between the Catholic Press Association and the Press Department, and I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Catholic Press Association for its loyal and helpful attitude. I felt that the Catholic Press Association deserves words of the highest praise for its loyal Catholic response to the plans of the Hierarchy. The Association itself has maintained not only its independent existence, but by its affiliation with the larger work will add greatly to its membership and its strength.

"The action taken by the Catholic Press Association enabled the Press Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council to begin its work with the good-will and active support of practically all the Catholic publishers and editors of the country.

"Early in March the personnel of the News Bureau was

selected, and the operations of the Bureau began, although not until the second week in April were the results of this work made available to the Catholic Press; the interim being employed in careful and painstaking preparations. Mr. Justin McGrath, whose newspaper experience embraced service as managing editor and chief editorial writer of the New York **American** and managing editor of the San Francisco **Examiner** and who was in charge of the Hearst Service at the Peace Conference, was chosen as director of the department. Mr. Michael Williams, the well-known author and contributor to magazines, was named as associate editor. The organization was completed by the appointment of Miss Cecilia Romadka as head of the Clipping Department, Miss Ellen Foley as assistant, and Messrs. Gratton Kerans and Daniel Doran as special writers.

"At the beginning of June the Bureau supplemented its news service by the publication of a monthly Catholic editorial sheet; containing editorials, some of them signed by authoritative writers, others being unsigned and dealing with current topics; book reviews and special literary features.

"In order to appreciate the scope of the work so far accomplished along these two main lines and to understand its growth and development, it will be necessary to examine the situation in some detail, both as regards the service as it stood when the Press Bureau of the Welfare Council took up the work and its expansion since that time.

"The Catholic Press Association's foreign service before the inauguration of the National Catholic News Service had been limited to a weekly letter and a brief cable from Rome, and a weekly London letter. Its domestic service had consisted of a weekly Washington letter sent out in syndicate form to all its subscribers, who numbered twenty-three. In all, the Catholic Press Association gathered and distributed to its subscribers not more than four or five columns of material weekly. Occasionally it was able to send out a special article or a short story and a few editorials; but this special service was never systematized; it was merely sporadic. At the present time there are 57 subscribers to the Catholic news sheet, or weekly news service of the Press Bureau, and 24 subscribers to the cable service. * * * *

"Each week the Press and Publicity Department issues a news sheet of eight (8) columns in width and of the stand-

ard newspaper length, on which is placed the most interesting Catholic foreign correspondence and domestic Catholic news gathered during the week. The news sheet is supplemented by a mimeographed service, which is mailed with the sheet. In all, about eighteen to twenty newspaper columns of material, exclusive of cable news, which is sent separately, and exclusive of the editorial sheet, is distributed each week to fifty-seven Catholic papers of the United States which subscribe to the service. The material employed on the news sheet and in the mimeographed service, copious as it is, represents, however, only about 50 per cent of the total amount of material handled by the Press Department, which each week rejects almost as much material as it uses. It must be remembered, in this connection, that a special editorial problem has to be constantly studied in issuing news on a weekly basis. For example, an article may have great news value if it can be published immediately, but this value may be of such a character as to disappear if the article is retained for a week before being published. Again the Press Bureau must, so far as possible, anticipate the trend of events, and not wait until an interesting event has taken place. The Press Department is constantly suggesting topics to its correspondents at home and abroad with the intention of having important subjects dealt with in a timely manner.

* * * *

"The time has now come, however, when an appeal on behalf of our Press must be made more emphatic, and the measure of cooperation asked for more definite and practical. I would, therefore, most respectfully suggest that at this conference of the archbishops and bishops a resolution be passed naming one of the months of 1921 as a Catholic Press Month, and that the archbishops and bishops agree to unite in making an appeal to their faithful clergy and people to cooperate in making a concerted national campaign at least to double the circulation of our Catholic papers. Surely we might hope to obtain the naming of the special intention for that month by the Holy Father. Surely we might hope that at least one sermon on the subject of the Catholic press would be delivered in each parish church in all the land. The editors of our Catholic papers would naturally do all in their power to make plans, each in his own neighborhood, according to the needs and conditions. Press Com-

mittees of the national Catholic societies of laymen and laywomen would undoubtedly be formed, under episcopal direction, to cooperation in this campaign. A detailed plan could be worked out by the Press Bureau in collaboration with the Catholic Press Association and the National Catholic Welfare Council. Such a month devoted to press propaganda throughout the entire country would unquestionably be productive of very fruitful results. I respectfully beg to offer this suggestion for your consideration. The action of the Bishops in establishing the Press Department has sent a wave of new courage and new hope throughout the country. It remains for them to carry on the work so well begun.

“W. T. RUSSELL.”

“P. S.—It was decided by the archbishops and bishops to adopt the suggestion of a national Catholic press month, and March, 1921, was later named by Bishop Russell for this purpose. The Press Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council thereupon began the preparation of plans for a coast to coast campaign on behalf of the Catholic press, in which campaign all the national organizations of laymen and laywomen will cooperate through their central organizations, the National Council of Catholic Women and the National Council of Catholic Men, together with the Catholic Press Association, under the authority of the Archbishops and Bishops.

* W. T. RUSSELL.

The above report on the Department of Publicity, Press and Literature brought to a close the 1920 bulletin of the conference, containing the reports for the first year of its activity. In September, 1921, the second annual bulletin appeared, containing the reports of the various departments, societies and propaganda agencies of the conference, beginning with the report of the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on the activities of the second year, reproduced hereafter. As will be observed in this report, money was coming in, the propagandists were active, the “work” was growing to such an extent that the conference had to expand into two buildings in the National Capital. The reports on the second year follow:

"Report of the Chairman of the Administrative Committee, National Catholic Welfare Council

THE report which, as Chairman of your Administrative Committee, I hereby respectfully submit is confined to the Executive Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council. The reports of the five departments to follow will speak in detail of the particular work of each.

"Upon the Executive Department rests the supervision of the work as a whole: the co-ordination of all the departments: the ultimate responsibility as to policy and action.

"The National Headquarters now occupy two buildings at 1312 and 1314 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C. All of the departments maintain therein their staff of workers. Your Administrative Committee has, therefore, a functioning body that includes the Executive Department; the Departments of Education, of Laws and Legislation, of Social Action, of Press and Publicity, and of Lay Organizations, which latter has developed in the past year into two great national bodies—the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women.

"The Executive Department supervises the co-ordinated activities of the other departments. **It keeps in direct personal touch with the officials of the Government from the President and Cabinet members to members of Congress.** It is a medium of communication, of information, and of action between these officials and departments of government on all matters that affect Catholic interests and Catholic rights. It is a medium, also, on other questions of public concern where executives or legislators wish to inform themselves on public opinion. Your Executive Department, to give a few examples, has interviewed the President of the United States, laying before him our position with regard to Catholic education. At the request of the President, the Executive Department is to present to him information on Catholic affairs and conditions in the Philippines. To the President, personally, was presented the pronouncement on disarmament issued by your Administrative Committee. We may say that pronouncement was a most effective instrument in having called the World Conference on the Limitation of Armaments to be held in November next.

"But the most important point to remember is not the particular instances cited, but the fact that **your Adminis-**

trative Committee is officially recognized and is consulted before important steps on matters affecting the religious and moral interests of the people are taken.

"Perhaps the heaviest obligation resting upon the Executive Department during the last year was the mandate issued by you as the National Catholic Welfare Council that the Smith-Towner Bill should be opposed and defeated. It has been defeated. Nor will any similar measure pass the present Congress. **But, in order to defeat it, the Executive Department had to call to its aid every other department of the Council; direct a national campaign of protest; send representatives repeatedly to the House and Senate hearings, for we had the obligation of preventing the bill from being presented on either floor; secure a defense of Catholic education on the floor of the Senate itself; interview and explain to neutral educational associations; carry on a campaign of public speakers and during the months of January and February, at least forty conferences on the matter were attended by the Executive Department. And we may add here that the pronouncement of the Administrative Committee, through the Department of Education, was the determining factor as to their attitude on the Smith-Towner Bill of a sufficient number of senators and representatives to forecast its defeat were it presented to either House.**

"The question of securing sacramental wine without odium, is, of course, of supreme importance to the entire Catholic body. The Volstead Act is not clear in its wording. For six months the Executive Department has labored to secure a fair decision for Catholic needs. The enforcement of law is in the hands of the Treasury Department; the interpretation, a matter for the Attorney General. The former Attorney General gave a ruling that would have made it very difficult, and for some practically impossible, to secure altar wine. We held many conferences with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury. In spite of our watchfulness, a disastrous order was issued by the Treasury Department. That same afternoon we personally protested and explained. The result was that our request was granted—a suspension by telegram by the Secretary of the Treasury of a particular part of the order and the recognition of agents for wholesale manufacturers. This means that present dealers in sacramental wine may continue to

handle it as before, if they see to it that they are named as agents.

"The new Tariff Bill and its schedules on statuary, paintings, vestments, books in foreign languages, affect the Catholic well-being. Many letters from Catholics on the subject came to the Executive Department. We prepared briefs, were present at hearings, and secured a position on the free list for statuary, paintings, etc. We have not as yet heard from our brief as to breviaries and liturgical and theological books, for our seminaries and colleges, printed in foreign languages.

"The new Immigration Law did not provide for the admission of Catholic priests born in foreign countries. **We secured a change that would admit our priests and our religious sisters.**

"We have served the religious communities of the country in securing passports for their superiors or other officials from countries with which, at the time, we were not technically at peace.

"We have protested to the President and to members of both Houses against the infamous attack on the Catholic sisterhood made by Senator Watson. At least one result was that he was no longer allowed to use his office in the Senate Building to carry on concerning his anti-Catholic newspaper. We offered our services to the Bishop of Savannah; sent our personal representative to Savannah; published the statement of the Bishop; wrote two pamphlets (a) a polemic against Watson; (b) a defense of the Good Shepherd Sisters. This latter received wide circulation in the metropolitan secular press. The defense was carefully compiled; its figures are accurate; it was published at once after Watson's attack, and was secured by telegraph from the Good Shepherd Houses of the country. Over fifty thousand copies of the pamphlet have been distributed.

"We have had to take up Catholic interests in Haiti with Secretary of the Navy Denby. The Federal Council of Protestant Churches secured a covering letter from the Secretary for their missionaries to Haiti. We went at once to the Secretary; entered our formal protest, and securing a covering letter for Catholic lay workers to Haiti. We hope

to be able to send at least two such, for the situation there is serious.

"Through the Association of American Colleges and the Association of American Universities, we secured a continuation of the services of our representative on the committee, semi-official, taking charge of the interchange of scholarships between foreign countries and our own. Our special gratitude is due the Catholic colleges for their cooperation.

"The privilege of consecration of the graves of the Catholic dead of the late war buried in foreign lands has been secured by us officially from the Secretary of War. The final decision of the United States Government is to maintain eight large memorial cemeteries abroad—six in France, one in Belgium, and one in England. These are owned with full title and jurisdiction by the United States Government, and any soldier of the late war who may die in any one of these countries may be buried therein. We have also secured a Catholic representative on the Government Committee supervising the burial of the American dead in Arlington. It is noteworthy that this Catholic representative proved so efficient that she was chosen to write to the parents and relatives of the dead, no matter what their religious belief.

"With the Secretary of War we have also had a number of conferences on conditions in the Canal Zone. There the National Catholic Welfare Council conducts a large welfare house and that work materially aids the Catholics of the Zone and the Republic of Panama, which is entirely Catholic.

"The care of the Catholic immigrant has been, during the past year, the special anxiety and charge of the Executive Department. Before the present Immigration Law went into effect, sixty per cent of those entering the country through Ellis Island were Catholics. Efficient immigration work must be national. After much labor we secured official recognition of the National Catholic Welfare Council by the United States Government as a national agency in immigration work with the right to have its own workers in every port of entry. To do this the Executive Department had to establish an Immigration Bureau; secure a Director, find trained Catholic men and women to work at the ports; secure the cooperation of Catholic lay organizations in the larger cities of the United States in what is known as 'follow-up'. We may report not only official recognition as one of the

Government's agencies in immigration, but the selection and operation of a trained staff, and the beginnings of follow-up work that will eventually cover the country.

"The governmental recognition of us as a National Immigrant Organization will not alone enable us to keep statistics of Catholic immigrants, to assist and protect them; it will also promote, and has in a measure already done so, closer international relations between Catholics, secure a kindlier treatment of them in foreign ports, and lead the foreign born here to realize more deeply their indebtedness to the Catholic Church. This national immigrant work brings the service of Catholic men and women in touch with high officials and gives the former a vantage-point for wider influence and activity.

"At the request of our Holy Father, Pope Benedict XV, the Executive Department has lent the aid of its Immigration Bureau to the Italian Emigrant work. This latter has recently been reorganized and a Bishop, the Right Reverend Monsignor Michele Cerrati, has been delegated to direct and care for it.

"The Executive Department has also extended its immigration work to the care of the Filipino students, thousands of whom come to this country for their higher education. In many cases, they have been led into neglect of their faith through being cared for by Protestant organizations. It would take too long to rehearse here even a summary of the matters. We wish to report that we have established offices with trained workers, speaking Spanish, at San Francisco and Seattle; that we are in touch with the ecclesiastical authorities in the Philippines, and there is good prospect that we will thus preserve the faith of many.

The Executive Department has done country-wide effective work in preventing increase in the indecent moving pictures. More than that, it has issued a constructive programme. It opposes national censorship so long as the producers have taken steps to clear their own house, and this the producers have taken steps to do. A representative of the Executive Department was chosen national head of a committee composed of all interests in the moving picture world. He still holds that position. Even more noteworthy is the fact that **some of the larger producers now send their scenarios to the National Catholic Welfare Council for ap-**

proval or disapproval. We have sent out information to our Catholic parishes and organizations on certain moving pictures. We have prevented the exploitation of indecent sex-hygiene pictures under the sanction of the United States Department of Health. We have greatly changed the public programme of that Department through personal appeal and general conferences. We have sent our representatives for example, to a national conference representing at least thirty organizations. These were leaders in recreational, welfare and physical health work. Our representative was the only Catholic present. The burden of the programme was essentially radical and fundamentally immoral, and the three speakers who introduced the programme condemned the Catholic Church. Their apparent learning would have influenced all present. Our representative spoke, explained the Catholic position, defended the Catholic method and principle of sexual morality. As a result every organization present lined up with the Catholic position and in the presence of all, the first three speakers apologized for their remarks concerning Catholic truth and stated that they had not understood the Catholic position. The work at that conference alone has had its effect on the entire roadway leading up to Federal legislation.

"Today we stand in danger of the enactment of most immoral legislation. For over a year, it has taken form in the attempt to have the Federal code modified so as to permit of the sending through the mails and the dissemination in general of information on contraceptive methods. This is a radical birth control movement. It knows no moral standards. It recognizes no God. Its only concern is economics. It has no respect for man as a rational and spiritual creature; it makes him lower than the animal. Yet that movement has tremendous force behind it. It can rally and has rallied to its call men and women high in public affairs: university leaders: ministers of the gospel: national organizations. We may say with confidence that the only force which has prevented their success in the National Catholic Welfare Council. We have watched their every move; we have blocked their designs in national conventions. We forced the United States Public Health to apologize for having one of their champions on its programme. **We secured a statement from President Harding, when a candidate for**

the office he now holds, that he was opposed to legislation in favor of birth control. Yet the chances of success are far higher than the mere observer might suppose. It is a movement against marriage: against the home: against motherhood and the rearing of children. Consequently, they who support it are opposed to such a bill as the Sheppard-Towner Bill, which provides medical care for the mother and her infant. That bill will not make easier the dissemination of contraceptive information. The law forbidding such dissemination will stand just as solid as it is today. That is why the Voluntary Parenthood League states in its confidential report that the Sheppard-Towner Bill will not help them.

"And because the Sheppard-Towner Bill is in favor of motherhood—defends it and protects it—the National Catholic Welfare Council supported the bill. To have opposed would practically have been to line us up with the birth control propagandists. And if the Sheppard-Towner Bill is not passed, the way to the passage of the amendment to the Penal Code will be easier. During the next Congress this fight on vital Christian principles is going to be waged even more zealously by the propagandists. We report here that if we are to continue our success, the greatest care and a full, detailed knowledge of the forces and aims must be gained before judgment is passed or pronouncement given. Again, we state emphatically that incomplete knowledge may be more dangerous than ignorance, and to allow a movement or an anti-movement to be stamped simply as Catholic is oftentimes a real harm, a serious injury to the Catholic cause.

"Mere obstruction will win no path through the jungle of secularism, but we can oftentimes purify and stabilize movements of present relentless momentum, which unless so purified would affect greatly the propaganda that is often immoral. Our lay organizations have herein given us noteworthy help. Time and again they have responded to our call for local action and stopped a further growth of evil. This prophylactic work is very necessary for our Catholic people as well as for non-Catholics. Many of our own seek positions in public service; **many more should do so for the sake of Catholic well-being.** If the proposed Department of Public Welfare is created by Congress and the President, the good ordering of it will depend not so much on legisla-

tion as on the personnel administering it. Technical training will be necessary for the successful candidate. Therefore, the more urgent need of the National Training School for Women, already established, and with which the Executive Department had much to concern itself during the past year.

"Our Department had to enter also into a long controversy with the War Department and successfully defeated an attempt made to reduce to seventeen per cent the quota of Catholic chaplains. To win out it was necessary to engage trained statisticians, and personally present and defend a brief fifty pages in length. Also, the Department defended and explained the Catholic position in the matter of combination or union services.

"Historical records of the Catholic body during the late war are being kept by our Department. They show, up to date, the percentage of Catholic American dead to be fifteen per cent. Over twenty-three thousand of our American dead will remain buried in our foreign cemeteries. We have now a definite and accurate record and can proceed to the consecration of these graves.

"The history of that entire effort is now published in a book of five hundred pages, entitled "American Catholics in the War"—with a preface by the late Cardinal Gibbons.

"During the year, the Executive Department also issued an official defense of the Holy Father's letter on Protestant proselytizing in foreign countries, and this was published in all the larger dailies of the United States, and also circulated in Europe. Against the attack upon the American Hierarchy made by Dr. Parks, of New York, the Executive Department immediately issued an answer which received nation-wide publicity.

"We may further report that the general library at our headquarters has grown during the last year, particularly in books dealing with educational and sociological questions. It is impossible here to describe how we are aiding particular Catholic organizations by answering inquiries, preparing programmes, suggesting wider fields of work. Suffice it to say that the correspondence reaches an average of two hundred such letters a day. We have, for example, organized a body of volunteer workers who follow up the monthly maga-

zines and the leading weeklies. If any such contains a statement misrepresentative of Catholic teaching or injurious to religion or morals in general, we at once write to the editor. Hopeful work has been accomplished. The **World's Work**, for example, publicly apologized for an attack it made upon the Holy Father. * * * *

"An annual report of your Administrative Committee demands, beyond the particular instances we have cited, something of a survey of the general conditions and problems as we have found them in the field of our work. You, as the National Catholic Welfare Council, entrusted us with the public care of national Catholic interests: their promotion, guardianship, and defense whenever necessary: with the further obligations of bringing into Catholic unity of expression the Catholic organizations of the country. The successful accomplishment of the one task is essentially connected with the fulfillment of the other.

"We have found, as we stated in our report of last year, an even more constant, more vital need of keeping in close touch with the Federal Government, not alone on technical legislative matters, but also on those manifold questions that precede legislation, and the right handling of which means a personal acquaintance and touch with the officials of government.

"The predominant place now occupied by our country makes our economic and moral power affect many other nations: our influence very effective, and in turn that influence, as exercised from the seat of national government, bears upon the welfare of the Church here and of the Church in many other countries.

"The tendency towards federalization in legislation is becoming even more marked. President Harding's Plymouth speech may do something to check the tide, but it will not stop it. Were not Catholics visibly united in a national way today, and equipped to speak and take action as a united body, legislation very harmful to the Catholic cause would already have been passed in the House and the Senate. The present promoters of legislation are not confining themselves, as of old, to economic and industrial questions. They would have the federal legislature extend its power to the educational, the moral, the domestic field—into questions that di-

rectly and fundamentally affect the spiritual and religious life of the people and of the generations to come.

"To keep in touch with all such efforts, to know the leaders of such movements, either individuals or organizations: to win when we can, to oppose when we must: to compromise when permissible—such is the daily work of your Administrative Committee.

"This constructive work means not only an index of all national organizations; it means representatives on all important conferences, even those that precede House or Senate hearings. Indeed, most of the anti-Catholic legislation has been stopped by us before it even reached the national legislation, and we wish here to emphasize a fact intimately connected with the successful prosecution of our task. No one man could carry on this work. Catholic rights are not maintained simply by stating that they are Catholic rights. We are living and working in an atmosphere that is non-Catholic and oftentimes anti-Catholic. The vast majority know nothing about Catholic ethics or Catholic doctrine. One must go to them as he would go to the unformed. Stamped simply as a religious issue, a claim would get no hearing. Therefore, the Catholic claim, for example—on education: on the privacy of the home: on sex hygiene: on birth control—must be presented and defended on its merits. Before a House Committee that is discussing a social welfare bill, a representative must appear for your Council, who is a Catholic and who is also recognized as an authority in economics. Likewise, on matters educational. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, to maintain the departments of the Council and we wish here to extend our gratitude to them, not only for their cooperation, but for their essential contribution to the work of the Executive Department of the Administrative Committee. Without them the success we have met with would have been impossible.

"The unity of the departments is but a reflection of the unity of the Catholic body. By virtue of that unity, which will be described at length in the report of the Department of Lay Activities, more effective content has been given to Catholic life in its smallest as well as its fullest expression. The consciousness of the visible Church, their dignity as members of it has been brought home with added emphasis to our Catholic men and women. Called under your direction

to share and help in the national work, they have realized the extent of the greatness of its purpose. They have appreciated as perhaps they never did before the leadership of their Hierarchy. Through the Pastoral which you issued the power of Catholic truth has been brought home with greater emphasis; not only their confidence in its power, but their responsibility in its personal expression, have been augmented. And this is a hopeful sign as we look at our work during the last year. The enemies of the Church are most active. Every one of their many organizations maintains national headquarters with staff, equipment, and advantages far overstepping ours. They apparently never cease to devise new plans: to marshal added forces, and to manufacture new ammunition that may be used against Catholics. They will repeat without ceasing the old-time charges against the Catholic body as being enemies of education, unpatriotic, promoters of racial discord, opponents of all social progress, and obstacles to the country's unity and well-being.

"It must be said that the great majority of non-Catholics are positively antagonistic to Catholic interests and just Catholic claims. The position of the Catholic Church in this country is one of great honor and of high prestige and even of reverence on the part of some non-Catholics. **We are regarded by thinking men as the only salvation of the country—and this in a matter-of-fact, practical way.** We have the Divine Truth that in turn safeguards our interpretation of ethics: of economics: of social questions. We believe that the intelligent, patient, kind presentation and expression of that Truth will prevail. That Truth is not only its own reward: it is its own victory. And in meeting our manifold problems this is the spirit that has guided us—of Catholic loyalty and of Catholic charity. We do not believe in aggression unless it is absolutely necessary. We have not advertised our achievements nor made them the occasion of envy and hatred to others. We have patiently, sometimes against great temptation and apparent justification to the contrary, pleaded, explained, defended Catholic truth and Catholic right. In none of the questions with which we have had to deal have we met with failure. In every one success has been, under God, our reward, and we feel that with the opportunity and responsibility that face the Church in this country, you, the Hierarchy of the United States, through your organization, the National Catholic Welfare

Council, have placed the Church in strong, public position; have given it that watchfulness which is the condition of its well-being amidst our people; have aroused not a new but a more vigorous life in the body of the laity, and have placed in our national political councils the light and the power of Catholic truth.

"EDWARD J. HANNA."

Next appears the report of the Chairman of the Department of Education, in which its purposes are presented and an outline given of the work under way, as well as a report given of the circulars and propaganda distributed, as follows:

PURPOSES

"1. A clearing house of information concerning Catholic Education and Catholic Education Agencies—for Catholic educators and students, and for the general public.

"2. An Advisory Agency to assist Catholic Educational Systems and Institutions in their developments.

"3. A connecting Agency between Catholic Education activities and Government Education Agencies.

"4. An active organization to safeguard the interests of Catholic Education.

CIRCULARS ISSUED

"1. Laws and Regulations Relative to the Certification of Teachers, containing twelve pages of descriptive and summary matter, and seventy-five pages of individual tables of the laws and regulations of each State. It was distributed in two forms: the entire matter bound in one volume; also with the descriptive and summary matter in one pamphlet and the State regulations on separate sheets. This material was published because of the demand for information from Catholic educators. Copies were sent to leading educational authorities and to Catholic institutions preparing teachers.

"2. A series of circulars giving descriptions and directories of the schools conducted by the various religious orders. Five are completed and distributed. It is planned to follow these with others as rapidly as the Orders furnish the information.

"3. A statement on the Smith-Towner Department of Ed-

ucation Bill, summarizing the objections, followed by a circular letter, issued May 4, suggested that protest be discontinued and opportunity given to study the situation as developing under the new Congress.

"The Bureau of Education has issued in mimeographed form the following:

"1. A four-page circular giving the results of Father John A. O'Brien's study of Catholic students in non-Catholic colleges. The names of the institutions and the number attending are given.

"2. A two-page circular on Catholic Clubs in secular institutions to care for the religious, social, and general welfare activities of the Catholic students.

"3. A two-page circular on the Philippine students in educational institutions in the United States giving the names of the institutions attended by 168 Government students and the classes of institutions attended by 1,274 students. Of this number 73 are in Catholic schools and colleges, 91 in other denominational colleges, and the others in secular institutions.

"4. A three-page circular of information concerning the Pennsylvania State Catholic Educational Association, including a copy of its Constitution.

"5. A one-page report on the Fourth Annual meeting of the American Council on Education, and its action in regard to the standardization of colleges. Copies were sent to all Catholic colleges.

"6. A one-page circular on the Educational Foundation of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which is bringing Belgian students to the United States, and sending American students to Belgian universities. Copies were sent to all Catholic colleges.

WORK UNDER WAY

"1. An extensive study is being made of the Philippine student situation. A bulletin describing Catholic colleges in the United States is being prepared to be printed and distributed in the Philippine Islands. Possibly the same bulletin can be distributed in Central and South American countries. A conference has been held with a number of people familiar with the Philippine conditions, both Catholic and

non-Catholic. Assistance has been rendered the War Department in selecting American teachers for Philippine public schools. Through the Immigration Department in cooperation with the Archbishop of San Francisco and the Bishop of Seattle arrangements are being made to take care of the general welfare of Philippine students arriving at those two ports, and giving them letters of introduction to the institutions to which they are going.

"2. A card catalogue of Catholic colleges and schools has been prepared for ready reference in regard to them. A fairly complete set of their catalogues has been obtained.

"3. Studies are being made of the work of the institutions giving teacher training. A card catalogue with the names of 140 institutions has been prepared, each of which claims courses of professional preparation for teaching; also, a card catalogue showing approximately 100 which conduct summer schools of teacher training courses for Sisters. Some of these institutions are being visited and the Bureau in cooperation with the committee of the Department on Teacher Training, will offer suggestions in regard to the best courses of study.

"4. The Bureau is studying elementary educational methods of prominent Catholic educators such as the late Dr. T. E. Shields, in the hope of assisting in the development of a distinctive Catholic education with a proper co-relation between the religious and so-called secular subjects.

"5. A study has been made of all active State legislation as contained in the State School Codes which would affect in any way private and parochial schools. Summaries of this study will soon be prepared and issued in circular form.

"6. Studies are being made of the educational systems in various foreign countries, particularly in their relation to Catholic education. Such studies of Holland and England have been completed, and the information will soon be distributed. Studies of Scotland and Belgium are now under way.

"7. A Teachers' Registration Section has been completely organized, and is now functioning. Its purpose is to assist Catholic schools and colleges obtain lay teachers, and to assist Catholic lay teachers obtain positions. No fee is charged institutions, but a registration fee of \$2.00 is charged applicants.

"AUSTIN DOWLING."

"Report of the Chairman of the Department of Laws and Legislation

THE legislative situation as it affects Catholic interests has been followed closely by the Department of Laws and Legislation. We beg to report that:

"Advocates of paternalism, such as those who would federalize the educational systems of the country, continue to labor through various channels to force their ideas upon Congress, but thus far have been blocked by economic barriers, and the present indications are they will make small progress, if any, in the immediate future. There is a determined element in the Senate and House who may be relied upon to oppose all movements to extend Federal control to educational and kindred fields and these fearless lawmakers should be supported in every legitimate way.

"Walter L. Brown of Ohio was appointed by the President as a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Reorganization. Mr. Brown, who was made chairman of this committee, is at work on a plan to consolidate government bureaus dealing largely with educational and social service work. His report, among other things, is expected to recommend the creation of a Department of Public Welfare to embrace the present Bureau of Education, the Children's Bureau and related agencies, the head of the department to be a member of the Cabinet with the four principal bureau chiefs as assistant secretaries.

"Advocates of paternalistic legislation have been as active during the present special session of Congress as they were during the previous session.

"Undeterred by the death of the Smith-Towner (Department of Education) Bill in the 66th Congress, those elements back of the movement to put the education of the country under Federal control had new measures introduced this session, identical bills in the House and Senate now known as the Sterling-Towner Bill. While less objectionable than its predecessor, the Sterling-Towner Bill would appropriate \$100,000,000 for Federal aid to States for educational pur-

poses. Hearings upon this bill were held jointly by the committees on education of the two houses, but no effort thus far has been made to report the bill to either the Senate or House. This inaction undoubtedly resulted from the known opposition of the Administration to a Department of Education and the sponsorship by the President, through his personal physician, Brigadier General Sawyer, of a Department of Public Welfare to include a bureau of education. A bill providing for a Department of Public Welfare was offered in the Senate by Senator McCormick of Illinois, many features of which, it is understood, will be embodied in the measure which the Administration will propose to the Joint Committee on Reorganization. The National Education Association and certain other bodies, however, apparently are determined to make a vigorous fight for a Department of Education despite the Administration's attitude.

"The Tariff Bill as it passed the House carried provisions **favorable to Catholic interests in regard to the importation of Church goods, statuary, etc.**, as was requested in a brief filed by this department with the Ways and Means Committee. A similar brief also has been presented to the Senate Committee on Finance, which Senator Penrose has promised will be given careful attention. One request in the Senate brief, not contained in that filed with the House Committee, is that books printed abroad **in foreign languages be admitted free of duty**. A tax upon these books is carried in the House bill. Such a duty, we have advised the Senate committee, would unnecessarily increase the cost of such books to Catholic clergy and students for the priesthood. We have reason to believe the Senate will remove this duty before the Tariff Bill is placed upon final passage, and that it also will approve the provisions favorable to Catholic interests in the House bill.

"Among other measures pending in Congress is a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which would prohibit financial aid to "any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, school, society or undertaking which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.' It is pending in the House Committee on Judiciary. Numerous petitions and memorials are being received by members of Congress urging their support of this resolution. Even if it should pass Congress,

which is not probable it would have to be ratified by two-thirds of the States before its adoption.

"Another pending bill of Catholic interest (H. R. 2896) would place Indian settlements under State laws governing marriage and divorce and abolish existing Indian social customs. It is pending in the House Committee on Indian Affairs. Another bill (H. R. 7160) would reorganize the corps of chaplains in the United States Navy. It is pending in committee, would establish a Chaplains' Corps, the head thereof to have the rank of Rear Admiral. Both of the navy chaplain bills are sponsored by Representative Butler of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The Chaplain Bureau of the Army has been the cause of some friction and for this and other reasons objection is made to the plan to create such a bureau in the Navy. Experienced chaplains in both services prefer to have a line or military officer rather than a chaplain at the head of the corps.

"Through the efforts of the National Catholic Welfare Council the Secretary of the Treasury recently authorized the allowance of subsistence, quarters and laundry to chaplains appointed by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service to isolated public health service hospitals. No monetary compensation is allowed, however. A request for a similar allowance for a chaplain at St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane in Washington also has been made by the Council of the Secretary of Interior, who has jurisdiction over the latter institution.

"One of the disturbing questions with which this department has been concerned for some months past is the proposed change in the method of selling and distributing wines for sacramental purposes, resulting from an opinion rendered by former Attorney General Palmer to the Secretary of the Treasury in which it was held that the Prohibition Enforcement Act **did not authorize wholesale liquor dealers as such to deal in sacramental wines.** As the Catholic clergy in the main have been **obtaining their altar wines from these dealers,** under strict safeguards, in a manner satisfactory to all concerned, protests were filed by the Council, under instructions from the Bishops' committee, against any change in the existing regulations. Originally, the Attorney General's opinion was interpreted by Treasury officials to mean

that wines for sacramental purposes could be obtained by the clergy only from manufacturers and importers, the law making no provision, it was contended, for middlemen such as dealers or agents. After a series of conferences and hearings, the Treasury officers finally agreed that while wholesale liquor dealers as such would not be granted permits, in the future the manufacturers and importers might appoint local agents as distributors for them. Accordingly a Treasury decision to this effect was issued to become effective August 15. As this decision was promulgated only on August 3, we protested that sufficient time had not been given and obtained an extension until September 15. In the meantime, protests were made against the decision both by wholesale dealers and by certain of the manufacturers and importers, with the result that it has now been determined by the Treasury officials to refer the whole question again to the present Attorney-General for a specific ruling as to whether permits to sell and distribute wines for sacramental purposes may legally be issued to the wholesale dealers such as are now in the business of supplying the clergy. Pending action on this question by the Attorney General, we have requested the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend indefinitely the recent new Treasury decision and to withhold new regulations respecting the sale and distribution of sacramental wines until the issue is definitely and finally determined. **The above mentioned Treasury decision has been indefinitely suspended.**

"In addition to following closely the activities of the administrative departments of the Government and Congress, this department also is the clearing house for many matters of routine that come to the Council for attention or action. This is particularly true in respect to questions of a legal character. This department also acts as a sort of bureau of information for other branches of the Council in matters within its scope. It likewise has served both the Catholic clergy and in some instances Catholic laymen and lay bodies in the obtaining of passports and in numerous other ways.

"D. CARDINAL DOUGHERTY."

**"Report of the Chairman of the Department of Lay
Organizations**

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC MEN

Foreword

TO sum up the work of the National Council of Catholic Men during the past year is indeed an ambitious task. Merely gazing in review in an attempt to enumerate specifically what has been done and how it has been accomplished is somewhat difficult, for the service has been so varied, so catholic in scope and significance, that in retrospect one misses much of the spirit which prompted it, the romance of its execution, and the gratification which rewarded the doing.

"Social conditions in America today have made it imperative for the laity to organize for the common good of Church and State. Intolerance and bigotry stalk brazen-faced throughout the length and breadth of the land and the cowardly insults to which we are subjected from time to time are sapping the courage and the energy of our people.

"In the past our resistance has been feeble and ineffectual because it has lacked the courage which unity engenders and the strength and method which organization alone can give.

"Although some of the antagonism to the Catholic Church is actuated by a diabolical malice or motives of self-interest, yet much of it has its root source in ignorance. The Catholic Church in many instances is unfairly represented to our non-Catholic fellow citizens because they are misinformed—they do not know us and they do not understand that the unfaltering allegiance of Catholics to their Church is not in any sense political but springs from a sublime conviction that the Church is Divine and speaks with the voice of Jesus Christ.

"The fact that thousands of our fellow-citizens view us with suspicion and distrust should certainly be a matter of grave concern to all of us. Certainly we have done nothing to justify such a suspicion. We are a peaceful, God-fearing,

justice-loving people—more Christian than most of our neighbors, and if we are good Catholics we are more patriotic than most, for our creed imposes absolute allegiance to our native land as a duty binding in conscience. We have thoroughly proved ourselves in every war in which our Republic has been engaged—we have won our spurs on every field of battle from Lexington to Belleau Wood. Why then is our Americanism questioned or our loyalty to the Flag doubted? Because we have not asserted ourselves. We have accepted calumny and libel and abuse with a pathetic sort of resignation which is not Christ-like but a disgraceful weakness. We must see the other side of Christ's character when He rose in fury to drive the money-changers from the temple and we must learn to cultivate a vigorous Christian spirit that will not brook insult or calumny. It is something of this fighting spirit which we are giving the Catholic lay body of America through the National Council of Catholic Men.

"The urgent need of such an organization as the N. C. C. M. is obvious. The mails are being flooded with the most dangerous sort of anti-Catholic propaganda; agitators are at work in every community in our land, subtly undermining the confidence of our non-Catholic fellow-citizens, attacking openly wherever they dare, but in secret or in the open the most pernicious influences are conspiring against the peace and security of Catholics.

"To meet this we must be united; to defeat it we must command the brains and the skill and the resources of the entire Catholic body.

"But this is only one phase of the work—a vast constructive program awaits our energy. There is the field of education where there are a thousand and one problems to be solved which can only be satisfactorily handled by a central bureau which will serve as a clearing house for all matters affecting Catholic interests in education. Such a Department we now have in the Welfare Council, and with it the N. C. C. M. has been cooperating from its inception.

"There is the problem of the adolescent boy and the adolescent girl. What have we done as Catholics in a social way to keep their interest?

"What of the vast majority of Catholics who are unaffiliated with any Catholic society? (70 per cent according to

a reliable canvass.) Are they "Sacramental Catholics," wearing their religion only on Sunday but leaving it at the Church door after mass to be called for next week, or has Catholicity gotten a little into their blood so that their hearts beat a little faster with the greatness and the goodness and the beauty of it? Well, we don't know, but we are finding out. We are reaching these people, bringing them into closer contact with their fellow Catholics, infusing them with some of our courage and optimism and spirit and, above all, teaching them the advantage of organized effort and unity of thought and action outside the Church as well as in it.

"We have the promise of Jesus Christ that He will be with us all days, and that the gates of hell shall not prevail against us, but we have also the Divine command to carry His Message to all peoples. The religion of Christ is a religion of action, and it is catholic, not local. We want men whose vision is catholic and not parochial, who can see beyond the stained-glass windows of the parish Church to the great field outside which demands our service—not that the parish and its activities should not command our loyalty and our service first and always, but rather that we should not stop there and feel that we have done our duty. We want our men to take a live interest in parish affairs, and we are building our Council upon the parish as the primary unit, but we want more—we want our Catholic laymen to think as Catholics, in the broader terms of service, not merely confine their vision and their interest to St. Mark's or St. Luke's or St. John's.

"This is the ideal of the National Council of Catholic Men—to give to every Catholic the opportunity of rendering his personal service to his Church and to his Country through the service to his fellow-men which is made possible by the National Council of Catholic Men. * * * *

"THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE.—To meet the urgent need of trained social workers, the Catholic laymen of our country, at their meeting in September, approved the establishment of a National Training School to prepare our Catholic men for social service.

"Social service is a wide field and a fertile one. Industrial establishments everywhere are emphasizing the need of trained workers. Our cities are opening up playgrounds and recreation centers. The Government of the United

States is considering a Department of Public Welfare, which will employ thousands of persons. Catholics must be prepared to enter this wide field of social endeavor. This need can be supplied only by training under Catholic auspices.

"IMMIGRATION.—Immigration is one of the most important problems which confront the Catholic body in America today. This matter was thoroughly discussed at the meeting last year, and it was resolved to take up this work. That resolution has been translated into action. Under the Executive Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council a Bureau of Immigration has been established during the past year. Working in cooperation with the Executive Department, a committee, made up of the Executive Secretary of the National Council of Catholic Women, the Executive Secretary of the National Council of Catholic Men and the Director of the Social Action Department, has been charged with the responsibility of carrying on the work. A competent man has been placed in charge of the directing Bureau here in Washington. Offices have also been opened at 61 Whitehall Street, New York, with a capable Director in charge. Competent workers have been selected to take care of the immigrants as they arrive at Ellis Island. An experienced man has been secured as overseas Director and **he is now in Europe establishing relations with all the important Catholic Agencies engaged in emigration work abroad.** Already many important cases have been handled, but there is still much to be done. The care of the immigrants at the ports of entry is not the big problem. It is the follow-up work which counts. Every Parish Council and every society of Catholic men should be interested in this work. Every Catholic man should give it his personal support, if the work is to be undertaken on the proper scale.

"THE FILIPINO PROBLEM.—Thousands of Filipinos who have finished their High School education in the Philippine Islands come here every year to take up their higher studies. **Protestant activity in the Islands is amazing.** It has been stated on very good authority that the Protestant organizations are so anxious to make "Christians out of these Catholics" that they have portioned the Islanders among themselves. The Government of the United States has established a High School in the capital of every province in the Islands, and in close proximity thereto the various Protestant

denominations conduct recreational centers to attract the Filipino. The young Filipino is attracted to them and it is not surprising that many of them lose the faith. When they come to this country to take up their higher education they are met at the ports of entry at Seattle and at San Francisco by representatives of Protestant agencies, and their schools in this country are selected for them. **To meet this condition we have established at Seattle and also at San Francisco an office with competent workers, whose duty it is to see to it that those students shall be also informed of Catholic educational institutions in the United States.**

"An incident worthy of recording in this report to show what Catholic education will do for the Filipino student occurred when the Committee on Resolutions of the National Democratic Party was holding an open meeting in San Francisco last year. The committee had just finished its hearing of the Smith-Towner Bill, which the friends of this Bill had fought so zealously to have incorporated in the National Platform of the Democratic Party. The Philippine Independence Plank was then called. Among the speakers was a young Filipino about twenty-four years of age. At the conclusion of his remarkable address one of the sponsors of the Smith-Towner Bill arose to ask the young man a question. Thinking the young man had been educated in the public schools of the Islands, and wishing to impress on the Committee the value of public education, she asked the young man where he was educated. He replied, "I am a product of Catholic education and I am a graduate of Georgetown University, Washington."

"THE INDIAN PROBLEM.—What we have said concerning the amazing activities of the Protestant organizations with regard to the Filipinos may also be said of their activities with regard to the Indian children that are being educated in our Government schools. In close proximity to all of these Government schools are recreational halls and centres provided by and supervised by Protestant organizations. This is another piece of work which has been neglected by all of our Catholic lay organizations. It is a problem well worthy of our best efforts.

"THE MEXICAN PROBLEM.—Because of the unstable conditions in Mexico, many of its people have migrated to the United States. It is estimated that there are nearly 1,-

000,000 Mexicans in the United States, and a great majority of these have come within our boundaries during the past year. In many cities of the country their entry has created a problem. In cities like San Antonio, El Paso, and Los Angeles the situation has become acute. All of these emigrants are Catholic and something must be done for them to preserve their faith.

“OUR COLORED BRETHREN.—A careful study is now under way as to the best means of bringing together our colored co-religionists. Whether or not it will be best to bring them into this organization, through a separate auxiliary of their own, managed and directed by their own officers, under the supervision of the National Office, is a question that we are not yet ready to pass upon. A conference will soon be held with many of our leading colored co-religionists, and at this conference the matter will be thoroughly discussed. For the present, where there are sufficient colored members in a parish to form a council, a separate colored unit has been authorized, and rightly so. In other cases, where there is not a sufficient number to form an auxiliary, they have been affiliated directly with the regular Parish Council. The question of how they shall be admitted to membership is not the burning issue: the big problem is **how are we going to reach out and bring into the fold the great army of colored people who do not possess the Faith.** In the District Council of Washington there are several splendid Councils of colored men. Their zeal is incomparable. They have leaders among them who elicit the admiration of all. Such men should receive every opportunity to increase their activities among their fellow Catholics in every part of the United States. The experiment of employing some of these leaders as field representatives **for the purpose of organizing the colored Catholics of the United States is worthy of best consideration.** Herein is another great unexplored field for our Catholic men.

“THE BOY PROBLEM.—Another urgent problem is the welfare of our boys. So much has already been said and written about this very important matter that there is no need of dwelling upon it in this report. To help in the solution of this problem there has been established in many sections of the country Scout Troops for Catholic boys. This movement is affiliated with the Boy Scouts of America, **but**

it must be distinctly understood that the entire direction of the work for Catholic boys is in our own hands. More than 2,600 troops of Catholic boys have been organized during the past 18 months. Another agency with a splendid program for boys under Catholic auspices is the Catholic Boys Brigade of the United States. Another is the Cadets of the Knights of St. George. We have examined the programs of these two organizations and we recommend that both of them be fostered and encouraged by this body. In some parishes the pastor will prefer the Boy Scouts, others will prefer a similar organization. We, therefore, should have something to offer to every pastor that will assist him in caring for the boys of his parish.

"RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE.—We cannot close our eyes to the campaign of religious prejudice which is sweeping broadcast over this fair land. The recent outbreak of Senator Thomas E. Watson was not an accident. It was part of a system. Watson has always been an enemy of the Catholic Church, but in his latest attack on Bishop Keiley of Savannah and the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd he has surpassed in virulence even the fiends of hell. Every day brings to the office evidence of a concerted attack on the Church. Never in the history of our republic has there been more anti-Catholic literature being printed than there is today. The enemy is well organized and well financed.

"Organizations of bigots such as the Ku Klux Klan are menacing the peace and security of Catholics and are threatening to tear down the great democratic institutions which our fathers have builded so carefully.

"We must be prepared to counteract their program of hatred and intolerance.

"The letter prepared by our office relative to the Watson attack enkindles the hope that many citizens not of our faith will cooperate with us in resisting any movement that seeks to destroy the ideals of democracy. Many prominent non-Catholic lawyers proffered their services gratuitously in case we decided to take criminal action against Watson. As to the effect our letter has had on Watson himself we cannot say, but he has transferred his mailing address from the Senate Office Building, Washington, to Columbia, Georgia.

"EDUCATION.—The Smith-Towner Bill was suppressed in the last session of Congress. Never within the memory

of the oldest representative in Congress has any piece of legislation called forth the protest and comment that this bill evoked. It has been introduced with many changes in the present Congress, and is known as the Sterling-Towner Bill. The Smith-Towner Bill would have passed in the last Congress had it not been for the opposition directed against it by the National Catholic Welfare Council. This particular bill is indicative of the trend of present-day legislation. No one can be insensible to the grave danger inherent in such legislation as the Smith-Towner Bill, which, in the last analysis, would substitute an educational autocracy enthroned in Washington for the old American ideal of local and state autonomy in the field of education. Following the defeat of the referendum in the State of Michigan, a similar bill was introduced in the legislature of Iowa, but all efforts to pass the bill were defeated by the prompt action of the Davenport Council of Catholic Men under the leadership of Bishop Davis.

"In our campaign for the freedom of education our opponents have sought to convey the impression that we have been actuated not by motives of service to education but rather by a fear and distrust of it. This charge does not require an answer in this report, but it does suggest another thought. There has been prepared by the Department of Social Action a pamphlet called the Civics Catechism. This catechism suggests an unusual opportunity of demonstrating to our fellow citizens that Catholics are constructive builders and not always objectors. Intelligent constructive citizenship is the need of the day in all cities of the land. Parish Councils could very easily institute classes in citizenship. Here the Civics Catechism would be an invaluable aid. We should always endeavor to place a copy of this Catechism in every Catholic home. It gives, in an attractive, readable form, the purpose, the end, the privilege and the responsibilities of American citizenship. * * * *

"No attempt has been made in this report to cover the accomplishments of Diocesan Councils. We think this should be reported separately by the representatives of these Councils. We have simply pointed out what has been accomplished in a national way, and have touched, in passing, some of the problems which confront us. Today we felt that the missionary work has been done and that our gospel of serv-

ice is sufficiently understood and appreciated wherever we have carried the message. Much of the work just outlined remains to be done, and will be carried on as speedily as we receive the necessary funds.

"What the future holds for the Catholic Church in America and what the future promises for unity in thought and action on the part of the Catholic people of America is a prospect that must warm the heart of every one of us. A Catholic laity united to a man on every question that affects the interest of the Church, intelligently informed on all matters of Catholic interest, efficiently directed in action on all matters of policy—such is the goal of the N. C. C. M.

"The year just ending contributes another glorious page to the history of Catholic lay effort in America. What we shall do in the immediate future when our organization is perfected in every diocese in the United States, with a well trained, well organized body of Catholics ready to respond to the call of our divinely appointed leaders to every service, is a thought that grips the imagination with its romantic appeal. Eighteen million Catholics, thinking, working, serving as a unit, is the goal that, with the help of God, we shall attain.

"JOSEPH SCHREMBS."

THE bulletin next devotes several pages to the report of the Chairman of the Department of Press and Publicity for the last preceding year. The extension of the Catholic press service, for the spread of the church's propaganda is reviewed, and then the report says:

"In addition to the routine work of the Press Department and special events, such as The Annual Convention of the Catholic Press Association and the Press Month Campaign, there were many important matters dealt with by or through the Press Department which proved effective in defending the interests of the Church or in extending its influence. There comes to the Press Department a fairly continuous and abundant stream of inquiries and requests for information from editors, clergymen and others, all of which inquiries are answered to the fullest possible extent. Typical of the more important cases may be mentioned, for example, the correspondence between the editor of the *World's Work*, and the Press Department. In the January number of the *World's Work* there appeared an article written by Truman H. Talley, dealing with the negro leader Garvey, in which a very offensive and totally false statement was made to the effect that Pope Benedict XV had issued a decree during the World War declaring conscription to be immoral, and therefore to be resisted by all Catholics. A member of the staff of the Press Department was authorized to write to the *World's Work*, pointing out the falsity of the statement, and asking that a retraction be made in the pages of the *World's Work*. The first reply published in the *World's Work* was unsatisfactory. A further letter was addressed to the editor by our Press Department pointing out the inadequacy of the explanation published in the *World's Work*, and repeating the request for a retraction. To this second letter an answer was given by an associate editor of the magazine, which admitted the justice of the criticism taken by the Press Department of the National Catholic Welfare Council, and promised that an ample retraction would be made; which retraction was duly published in the *World's Work* for May, 1921.

"The attention of the Press Department having been called to articles dealing with birth control appearing in the

Pictorial Review, in which very sweeping claims were advanced as to the governmental sanction given to birth control movements by the Government of Holland, the Press Department requested our correspondent, Father Van der Heyden of Louvain, to make an investigation of the birth control situation in Holland. Father Van der Heyden carried out his instructions most thoroughly, with the result that he entirely disproved the sweeping claims made by the birth control propagandists who wrote the article for the Pictorial Review. Father Van der Heyden's article was given wide publicity in the Catholic press, and a correspondence was opened with the Pictorial Review in which Father Van der Heyden's very careful statement of facts was contrasted with the misleading and unwarranted statements published in the Pictorial Review. The editor of the Pictorial Review promised to look into the matter further, and this correspondence is still open.

"The attention of the Press Department was also called to an anecdote offensive to Catholics published in the Washington Herald. The responsible editor of the Herald expressed regret for the occurrence and promised that no further cause for offense would be given.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

"Besides the weekly service of the papers, the Publicity Department is supplying a long felt demand for a Bureau of Catholic Information. This Bureau of Information is engaged in gathering and cross-filing newspaper clippings, magazine articles, and other matter which in any way touch the welfare of the Church, or which may prove helpful to those who are called upon to defend her interests. For example, it may happen that a bishop feels called upon to answer accusations against the Church in Mexico, or needs to know the past history of some bogus or ex-priest. This Bureau is gathering information of this sort, that will be at the call of the bishops and save them much time and labor. Furthermore, since it has become known to the officials of the Government, and to the newspaper correspondents, that such a Bureau of Information exists, numerous inquiries have been answered. If this facility for obtaining information had not existed, the inquiries in many cases would not have been made, and in consequence, a misunderstanding of the Church's attitude or misstatements hurtful to her welfare

would have resulted. As the mass of information daily accumulated by this Bureau increases year by year, it may be readily seen how invaluable the service of the Bureau will prove to the Hierarchy. * * * *

"Publicity never pays directly. It is valuable for the results which are produced indirectly. This applies to religious publicity as well as commercial publicity. There are very few parochial schools which are supported by the tuition of the pupils. The tuition fees of the students at the Catholic University are almost insignificant in comparison with the expenses; yet the Catholic Propaganda, that is to say, the Catholic Publicity which is carried on by the parochial schools and the University (the spread of Catholic truth and the strengthening of Catholic position in the world), justifies the expenses for these institutions. The Catholic Press of the country, I think, may be regarded as a complement to the parochial schools and as the university of the great mass of the people. The Catholic Press, if properly conducted, should be one of the most efficient means for up-building all our people in the faith, and for arming them with the truth against the destructive errors of our times.

"It must be admitted that our Catholic papers have not by any means measured up to their opportunities or responsibilities. I might even say that until recently they have not been regarded very seriously by the bishops, priests, or laity. The reason for this, I believe is threefold. First, the laity have taken little interest in their Catholic papers because, in fact, there was little in them to claim their attention. Secondly, bishops and priests were content to let the Catholic newspaper drift along as best it might. It was regarded more or less as a private enterprise. In the third place those who were editing our Catholic papers were sometimes inexperienced or incapable. Thus it came about that many Catholic papers were regarded with little appreciation by bishops, priests, and laity, and because they were so regarded, and consequently ill-supported, they were not able to demand any higher respect. Pope Pius X has said: "In vain will you found missions and schools, if you are not able to wield the offensive and defensive weapons of a loyal Catholic press."

"That the Catholic paper should achieve the desired results, it is necessary: first, that the papers themselves have

reading matter that will be certain and interesting; secondly, that those in charge of the paper should know how to use the material when they get it; and, thirdly, that the support of the paper be such as to warrant the employment of capable men to handle it.

"The first of these requirements has been provided for by our news service. It is regrettable that the second element for a successful press propaganda is, in some instances, sadly wanting; and because those in charge of the papers are so ill fitted for their work, the Catholic public is still indifferent to the press. Instances might be given here illustrating the lack of appreciation of news value on the part of Catholic editors which is almost inconceivable. Instances, likewise, might be given of the wonderful response of the people to a deserving effort on the part of their Catholic paper. Allow me to say here, that for success in managing a Catholic newspaper an experienced newspaper man is necessary. He will cost more than others, but in a short time the increase in the circulation of the paper will more than justify his employment. Experience has proven this to be true.

"The Hierarchy now has the control of the news service of the Catholic press of the country. The bishops, therefore, have it in their power to demand the style of paper best suited to the faithful under their charge. When the people get what they want, they will pay for it.

"Having thus briefly related what has so far been accomplished by the Publicity Department, and having pointed out the vast field yet untouched by Catholic publicity, I beg to say that it now rests with the assembled Prelates to determine whether they desire a more extensive publicity—one which will reach more directly those outside the Church.

"Several means have been suggested for obtaining this wider publicity, and sufficient data have been gathered to form a judgment, if the members of the Hierarchy at the annual meeting see fit to consider this subject.

"W. T. RUSSELL."

The foregoing report on publicity and propaganda brought to a close the bulletin of 1921. In the following pages will be found the reports of various departments of the conference, contained in the bul-

letin issued during September, 1922, covering the third year of the "work" of the conference for the solidifying of the Roman Catholics, the spread of their propaganda, their efforts to mould or control legislation, sway the minds of those in the executive branch of government, etc. First is the report of the Administrative Committee, as follows:

Report of the Chairman of the Administrative Committee, National Catholic Welfare Council

THIS report of the Chairman of your Administrative Committee deals necessarily only with the general work of the National Catholic Welfare Council. The detailed reports of the chairmen of the different departments will speak of the particular fields.

"The Executive Department has given general supervision and lent its assistance to all other departments.

"Many of the important matters which our report to you of last year treated continued to be matters that demanded our constant attention. Last year our report stated that efforts to introduce into the Congress the Smith-Towner Bill had been defeated. During the present year we had to meet very powerful forces that sought to have the Smith-Towner, now called the Sterling-Towner Bill, introduced into the House. This Bill has the strongest kind of political backing. So strong indeed that when one effort to introduce it was almost successful and we pleaded for a hearing, we were told by the chairman of the committee who had the Bill in charge that no hearing would be held. Evidence that the Scottish Rite Free Masons, Southern Jurisdiction, are backing this Bill and have contributed a large sum of money to secure support for its passage was sent by us to all the bishops. We have since learned that very definite attempts have been made to secure the support of the Northern Jurisdiction, but with what success they have met we do not know. The efforts of the supporters of this Bill for the federalization of general education to bring it to vote in the Congress have not been successful solely because of the more pressing legislation to which the party leaders have given precedence—the tariff Bill and the Bonus Measure.

"Meanwhile, we have gained additional supporters to our opposition to the Bill. We have endeavored to make it publicly known that many leading non-Catholic authorities in education, as well as Catholic, are against the Bill. **And it is very probable that our opposition will succeed at least in defeating a subsidized federal department of education.**

"The other proposed Bill—known as Public Welfare—will include plans for a Department of Education and Public Welfare, but it will not include the proposed one hundred million dollars a year provided by the Sterling-Towner Bill nor any such effective measure for influencing and controlling general education throughout the country.

"This question of education is closely associated with the present widespread and, at times, virulent attack of bigotry against the Catholic Church, our parochial schools and the civic rights of Catholics.

"The personal services of members of the Administrative Committee were necessary for a fair solution of the question of the distribution of sacramental wine. Interviews were had with the Attorney General, the Assistant Attorney General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This work required constant attention until as late as August, 1922. The regulations were saved from being unduly onerous **by the joint action and protest of the Administrative Committee at its meeting in Chicago, August 11.** Copies of these regulations were sent to all the bishops and a summary thereof published in the Catholic papers. Additional copies, if desired, may be obtained at 1312 Massachusetts Avenue.

"The points of the new Tariff Bill which are of particular import to our churches, seminaries, schools and convents received throughout the year the constant attention of the Executive Department. Detailed reports on our success in these matters will be given in the report of the Department of Laws and Legislation, to the labors of whose chairman that success is due. The Executive Department supported its work by repeated representation of our appeals to members of the Senate and House Committee.

"It was necessary also for the Executive Department to protect, against the unwarranted demands of non-Catholic organizations, the rights of the Catholic immigrant before the Department of Labor. The National Catholic Welfare

Council, as we reported to you last year, **has received the official recognition of the Federal Department as a national Catholic agency in immigration work**, and we are glad to report further that our requests have been favorably heard and **our relations with the Bureau of Immigration are most cordial.**

"With regard to the latest immigration bill, we presented an amendment protecting **the right of clergy and religious teachers** to enter the United States. The amendment was incorporated.

"The propaganda for Birth Control increased its efforts to have the Federal penal law revised so that literature giving instructions on contraceptive methods might be carried in the mails. As a result of our efforts, the former Postmaster General of the United States recommended, not a lax revision of the law, but even more stringent laws and a more effective enforcement by the Department of Justice. The present Postmaster General issued a special bulletin to all post offices in which he stated 'it is a criminal offense to send or receive obscene or indecent matter by mail or express.' The forbidden matter includes anything to be used for the prevention of conception.

"Nevertheless, the organized effort to promote the propaganda of Birth Control and to disseminate instruction on its methods is showing added strength and an increase of membership, which includes names high in the civic world. The promoters are intensively active and are no doubt making an impression. They seek to undermine the moral principles that have always guided our people and to have new legislation enacted by both state assemblies and by the Federal Congress. They seek, and have been in a measure successful, to influence the Public Health Department Bill of the Federal Government and of the different states. They are able to influence public action by having their trained workers secure positions in Public Health departments, thus disseminating immoral information and gaining both sympathizers and converts.

"We would call your attention to the proposed Woman's Rights Bill, which is extremely radical in its measures, and the present endeavor to have this enacted as a Federal Constitutional Amendment. We have endeavored to give the text wide publicity; to instruct, through the National Council

of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, our people on its vicious tendencies. We feel that our people ought to be thoroughly informed as to the dangers of this bill to public morality and be actively alive to the situation.

"The movement for a Federal divorce law, which is directed also to a Federal Constitutional Amendment, is showing added strength. We would like instructions on that subject as to the opinion of the bishops in general. Is it advisable to oppose any such law, or should we labor to save it from too great leniency and laxity?

"The fact that the United States now occupies the Republic of Haiti and administers its government, led to the sending of a Senate Committee to investigate conditions there. The Executive Department for the safeguarding of Catholic interests, **sent through the favor of the Government**, a special representative with this committee. This representative had the opportunity of explaining the position and rights of the Church in Haiti—the protection and safeguarding of which now rest in great measure with the attitude of the American governmental representatives. We have been of special assistance to the Most Reverend Julien Conan, Archbishop of Port-au-Prince, particularly in taking steps to secure a higher salary for his priests, and in enabling him to receive support of the American Red Cross in his hospital work. The Archbishop has officially expressed his gratitude to the Administrative Committee, National Catholic Welfare Council.

"The Government of the United States, because of its present relations to Haiti, will be affected by whatever welfare work is undertaken in that country. In like manner, the well-being of the Church there will be promoted or injured. If something can be done by American Catholics, it will aid all the priests and people of Haiti, 95 per cent of whom are Catholic. **This is the more important and urgent because the Protestant churches are already planning to introduce technical schools—the evil effect of which is much feared by the Archbishop of Port-au-Prince.**

"Our protest was entered and was respectfully received by the State Department against the recognition by the United States Government of the new Central American Republic. Our protest was on the ground that the new constitution did not grant liberty of religious worship and grossly and unfair-

ly discriminated against the Catholic Church. The protest was registered at the request of the bishops of this proposed Republic.

"Beyond the military hospitals of the United States, which all function under the War Department, there are sixty-five hospitals under the United States Public Health Service, purely civilian in character save for their control by this bureau of the Federal Government. These hospitals care for the disabled veterans of the late war, and their number will be gradually augmented. Seventy-five per cent of them have been taken over by the Veterans' Bureau and in a short while this Bureau will have charge of all hospitals for ex-service men.

"Chaplains for these hospitals were formerly furnished by the Treasury Department, their salaries being paid from an appropriation entitled 'additional personnel'. A ruling of the Treasury Department forbade the use of such monies for this purpose. The ruling has been upheld by the highest authority—the Attorney General of the United States—with this modification: that chaplains may be appointed and be furnished subsistence, quarters and laundry.

"The commanding officer of the hospital has authority to select and appoint the chaplain. He is not obliged to report specifically to Federal Headquarters of the Veterans' Bureau and so we can submit no definite figure as to the number of Catholic chaplains.

"The Veterans' Bureau is eager to have chaplains in every hospital. It is unlikely that the necessary legislation will be carried that would furnish salaries for these chaplains. The Veterans' Bureau attempted to secure such legislation and failed. Many of the hospitals are located far from any Catholic Church. We submit the matter here, as we placed it in the program, for your advice and direction.

"During the year the Associated Press distributed unfairly a gross attack on the Catholic Church and certain Catholic countries. Our department protested to the Associated Press: the manager of that organization made a public apology. The effect has been evident in the great care shown in the publication by secular papers of Catholic news and comment.

"Written statements were obtained from members of the Senate Committee on Finance and from experts of the Treas-

ury Department clearly interpreting the new Revenue law **as exempting from taxation our religious and charitable institutions.** These statements are in the files of the Council and will be invaluable should the intent of Congress ever be questioned in any tax litigation affecting the property of the Church or related associations or societies.

"At the burial of the Unknown Soldier, the National Catholic Welfare Council was accredited official recognition and special time for its tribute to the American dead. The Right Reverend Bishop Shahan made the special address on that occasion.

"We were able to secure the appointment of a Catholic on the International Conference on Reduction of Armaments, called by the President of the United States. This Catholic representative was Mr. Walter George Smith, of Philadelphia. **Likewise, we secured Catholic representation on the Federal Unemployment Conference by the appointment of Dr. Charles P. Neill.**

"The Executive Department has been able to do much effective work in answering false charges against the Church; in securing either apology or explanation when stories or articles have been published that perverted facts or that falsified doctrine. Our most influential work has been done in our endeavors to raise the standard of moving pictures.

"The National Association of Motion Picture Producers and Distributors, which has a central office in New York, recently called into conference representatives of the leading national civic, religious, educational and welfare organizations of the country. As a result of this conference, which was attended by a representative of the National Catholic Welfare Council, a national cooperating committee was formed. The expressed purpose of this committee is the furtherance of all constructive methods of attaining and maintaining high standards of art, entertainment, education and morals in motion picture production. Our representative was elected to membership on the Executive Committee of Five by the general consulting body of welfare organizations. A development of the committee's work **is the establishment of a pre-review of theatrical films open to officials of recognized organizations and at which criticisms and suggestions may be offered.** We do not wish to take the time

to recite in further detail the importance of this work, but we may say that through our representations much has been done to change the policy of this industry—so justly a subject of criticism and heretofore so oblivious of common standards of morality (yet such a far-reaching factor in the life of our people)—and to bring its standards nearer, at least, to Christian principles. Producers oftentimes submit to our representative scenarios that may be offensive to or misrepresentative of Catholic teaching on faith and morals.

"We have continued the work of our Historical Records Bureau, which was reported to you last year. This is a most important matter of Catholic defense and will increase in importance as the years go on. Our records so far show only three hundred and fifty thousand Catholics enlisted in the service of our country during the late war. We really should be able to show at least eight hundred thousand Catholics. We hope to be able, through the work of the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, to prosecute this work and bring it to a successful conclusion. The number of Catholic dead amount to almost twenty thousand. The permission to bless the graves of the American Catholic dead buried abroad has been granted to us and that work, which will require at least two years, is now being carried on.

"During the past year very many appeals have been received by us from members of the Hierarchy in different countries of Europe for both moral and financial aid, for their suffering and dying people. The conditions in Austria and the Near East are deplorable beyond words. The Holy Father has issued a general encyclical to all the bishops of the world, asking for financial help for Papal relief in Russia. The National Catholic Welfare Council has cooperated in this effectively and the representative of the National Catholic Welfare Council on the United States Government American Relief in Russia is also the official representative of the Vatican in Papal relief in that country. The problems which the situation creates and the opportunities for reconciliation of the Orthodox church will, of course, be evident at once. The different religious sectarian bodies of the country have their representatives, but also their trained corps of workers.

"From almost every country in Europe come messages of the proselyting work done by the Protestant organizations.

The Holy Father has called special attention to them; the bishops of Poland have issued a pastoral warning their people against it.

"It is impossible for us to meet in any adequate way this far-reaching and complicated situation. But we are convinced that some organized effort should be made by us to extend interest and help, particularly to the Catholics in the Near East, who are suffering under the yoke and tyranny of the pagan. We suggest that some definite resolutions be passed here expressing our sympathy and authorizing the National Council of Catholic Men, under the direction of the Administrative Committee, to undertake practical and efficient measures of relief and welfare work. **It is well to remember that the influence of America is very important in all these problems and to have that influence shaped mainly by non-Catholic organizations working among these afflicted people is injurious to the cause of the Church at home and abroad.**

"In all the work we must acknowledge our indebtedness to the other departments of the Council, whose cooperation was necessary for any success we have attained. The National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women gave us effective support through their organizations, both in influencing public opinion and in personally representing and defending Catholic claims. Without this means of both informing and securing the aid of Catholic lay men and lay women throughout the country, our work would be ineffective. The Press Department has been an invaluable channel of news and information distribution. The Department of Social Action has advised on the standing and attitude of various public bodies and given, at all times, trained and reliable information on questions of economic and social tendencies. The Department of Legislation has been the actual agency of research and of presentation in legal and legislative matters. To the Department of Education we have looked for guidance in the most vital question of Catholic education, its protection and its defense.

"This report of our activities surely gives both evidence of the need and promise of the further success of the National Catholic Welfare Council. Three years ago, we had no common, efficient means of **protecting national Catholic interests; of contributing Catholic influence to the nation's**

life. Today we have—and we have it through your providential leadership as the bishops of the country—the leaders so recognized by our Catholic people. But this work was suddenly halted by the decree of the Consistorial Congregation received by us last March. As a consequence of that decree, we ordered all our workers to suspend any extension; ordered all our departments to curtail work and clerical force, and took effective means that we would not incur any financial debt. We may report to you today that, in spite of the non-receipt of much of the appropriation granted last year, no debt or financial obligation that cannot be met by the funds on hand rests upon the Council or any department thereof.

“Because of the decree of last February, our work was practically halted and the Executive Department gave its attention only to those matters then pending, on which action had already been taken, such as distribution of sacramental wine, the items of Catholic interest in the Tariff Bill and bills that concerned federalization of general education.

“Shortly after the decree was received, your Administrative Committee met in Cleveland, later in Washington. Its action at both meetings has already been conveyed to you. The new decree is in your hands.

“Before concluding this report, I wish as Chairman to express my cordial gratitude to my fellow Bishops on the Administrative Committee for the full support and cooperation which they have given; and to you, the Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops of the country, for the trust you have placed in the Administrative Committee. We believe that through your leadership and guidance the National Catholic Welfare Council has been able to promote the welfare of the Church in this country as no other agency could have done. And to our successors we pledge every help and assistance at our command.

“EDWARD J. HANNA.”

Report of Chairman of the Department of Education

THE FOLLOWING report of the Chairman of the Department of Education is respectfully submitted:

"One meeting was held by the Department during the year at Washington, D. C., on January 25, 1922.

STERLING-TOWNER BILL

"The Department has been very active in its opposition to the **Sterling-Towner Bill**. Numerous conferences have been held and opposition to this measure has been organized, especially amongst non-Catholic educators. It is due principally to the efforts of this Department, working in conjunction with the Department of Laws and Legislation, that the Sterling-Towner Bill has been held in committee up to the present time.

CATECHISM OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION

"The Department has published a Catechism of Catholic Education—a 100-page pamphlet which answers questions about our Catholic system of schools. This Catechism has been widely distributed and is being used to advantage, especially in states where the existence of Catholic schools is menaced by adverse legislation.

"Numerous reports and resolutions of educational organizations, as well as articles appearing in educational journals, have been distributed.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

"Valuable assistance was rendered towards the formation of the Catholic Educational Library Association.

THE LIBRARY

"The library now includes approximately two thousand, five hundred volumes on Education, Sociology, Economics, Religious Subjects, etc. It includes also a large number of pamphlets. It is catalogued according to the Library of Congress method.

"It is the aim of the library to get together the principal works of Catholic authors under such titles as catechisms, books on religious instruction, Catholic text-books, education and related subjects, etc.; also reports of Diocesan Superin-

tendents, Diocesan School Boards and the current catalogs of schools.

"STATE LAWS RELATIVE TO PRIVATE AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS

"An exhaustive study has been made of all the state school codes and a compilation made of all laws which concern directly or indirectly private and parochial schools. This has been prepared for distribution in a 13-page mimeographed circular. Copies were sent to the Hierarchy, members of the Department and to miscellaneous persons. A study was made also of the state laws and court decisions relative to Bible reading in the public schools. The result has been distributed in a three-page mimeographed circular to the Hierarchy and others.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN THEIR RELATIONS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

"A study of this question has been made in several European countries. The result of the study in England, Holland, Scotland and Belgium has been completed and distributed in mimeographed form.

"CATHOLIC CLUBS IN STATE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

"By direction of the Department, information concerning the number of such clubs and something relative to their work, was collected and compiled in a report issued in mimeograph. This report shows that 66 clubs were in existence at the time the information was collected; 11 had club houses, 11 had full-time chaplains; 21 had part-time chaplains. **Courses in religious instruction given by Catholic chaplains is given college credit toward graduation in five institutions.**

"CATHOLIC COLLEGE WEEK

"The Bureau furnished material which was used in the preparation of programs for Catholic College Week, celebrated throughout the country in May by Catholic high schools and colleges. Catholic College Week received generous notice in the secular and Catholic press. The results

obtained were very beneficial to our colleges, especially in the matter of increased attendance.

"ANTI-PAROCHIAL SCHOOL AGITATION

"The Bureau prepared a manuscript for a bulletin of information and material for use in combating the anti-parochial school agitation existing during the present time in a number of states.

"The personnel of the Bureau has decreased during the year from nine to six persons. Mr. Kennedy resigned April 1, to enter business; Miss Wright, librarian, August 20, to return to the United States Bureau of Education; and Miss Boucher, August 25, to take up private work.

"AUGUST DOWLING."

"Report of the Chairman of the Department of Laws and Legislation

THE TARIFF and legislation of a paternalistic nature have largely occupied the attention of this department during the year.

"The most important provision of the tariff bill, considering it from the viewpoint of the Church, is that **which places on the free list altars, communion tables, baptismal fonts, shrines and statuary imported in good faith for presentation, without charge, to and for the use of any religious body.**

"Next in importance probably should be listed the **exemption from import duty of all books and pamphlets which are printed wholly or chiefly in languages other than English.** This will admit to **free entry** the Missal, the Breviary and all theological and most of the philosophical works used in the Catholic seminary, as well as other standard Latin books used in Catholic institutions.

"A third provision admits the **free importation** of stained or painted glass windows which are works of art and valued at \$15 or more per square foot. All other imported stained glass or stained glass windows, which either are not works of art or are valued at less than \$15 per square foot, are subject to a duty of 50 per cent foreign valuation.

"The provision admitting the **free importation** of altars, pulpits, shrines, statuary, etc., is more liberal than any previous legislation affecting these articles of church necessity. Past laws admitted free altars and like church adornments only if they were works of art. This proved satisfactory until early in the year when the United States Court of Customs Appeals, passing upon altars imported for a Catholic church in California, held them subject to a 45 per cent duty regardless of their artistic merit and, in effect, ruled that all altars were articles of utility and dutiable as such.

"The palpable hardship that would result from this decision was made apparent to the Senate Committee on Finance, which took the view, generally held for years by Customs officials, that altars and statuary, used in the churches,

had merits other than utilitarian and it was provided definitely that they and other like church equipment should be imported in good faith by parishoners or others and presented to churches for religious purposes.

"It is estimated that this provision of the new tariff law will save to present and future donors of such church articles many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Additional saving also was obtained when the Customs division of the Treasury Department, pending the enactment of the tariff law, was induced to rule that the decision of the Customs Court should not be made to apply to altars and like church articles contracted for abroad prior to handing down of the court's decree, and that altars purchased subsequent to the decision might be held in bond pending corrective legislation by Congress.

"As the tariff bill originally passed the House, stained glass or painted glass windows imported by houses of worship were on the free list, as they were under the Underwood law. The Senate, however, responded to the appeal of certain domestic interests and restricted the free importation only to such windows and glass which are works of art and valued at \$15 or more. The Senate, though, did accept a suggestion not to apply the duty to those windows contracted for abroad prior to the passage of the bill. The House agreed to the Senate changes in this schedule.

"Chalices, ciboria, ostensoria and vestments are **exempt from duty** under the provision which places on the free list regalia and gems specially imported in good faith for the use and by order of any religious, philosophical, educational, scientific or literary body.

"Small duties are placed by the bill upon rosaries, chaplets and similar articles of the cheaper commercial grades, while a 65 per cent duty is placed on scientific instruments and supplies for use in schools and colleges. The fine arts as a rule are encouraged by the free admission of original paintings, antiques, etc., as well as books, maps, music, engraving, photographs, etchings, lithograph prints or charts imported for religious, philosophical, education, scientific or literary purposes.

We would only overburden this report by a detailed resume of all paternalistic measures that have either been pre-

pared for presentation in the House or Senate or have actually been presented on the floor of either.

"The most important one for our attention has been and is the Sterling-Towner (formerly the Smith-Towner) Department of Education Bill. Though those back of this Bill have never ceased their efforts to have it introduced into the House (and it is certain that if they could have it introduced there it would pass), the chief reason why it has not been so introduced is that the Administration itself has prepared a bill for the entire re-organization of all the government departments and deals with the present Bureau of Education. It is the desire of the President and the party leaders that no action be taken on any departmental bill until this general re-organization bill has been introduced into Congress. The report of the chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on this proposed plan of reorganization is now before the President and his Cabinet.

"We may say that this Administration bill excludes the vicious features of the Sterling-Towner Bill. The bill creates a department of education and public welfare, but it does not give to that department the one hundred million dollars a year and leaves to the department of education only an advisory and guiding capacity with regard to educational information and standards, much the same as the present Bureau of Education exercises.

"We wish, however, to emphasize the strong propaganda still back of the Sterling-Towner Bill, fostered by powerful organizations and individuals of prominence. These continue through memorials to petition members of both Houses of Congress, and this activity must be carefully watched even though there is a growing sentiment antagonistic to paternalism of this character.

"Among the measures pending in Congress, all of Catholic interest, some more, some less, are various proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States relative to child labor; a proposed constitutional amendment to authorize uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce; a proposed constitutional amendment **excluding aliens** in the apportioning of Representatives among the several states; a proposed amendment to **prohibit public aid** to sectarian institutions; a resolution favoring the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, which has

passed the Senate; a bill to establish a chaplain's bureau in the Navy; a joint resolution to investigate secret organizations; a resolution to determine whether members of Congress are members of the Ku Klux Klan; a defunct resolution to investigate the Klan; a bill **prohibiting citizens of the United States from accepting titles, etc., from a foreign prince or state**; a bill to provide for the world-wide extension of education by cooperation of national governments; a bill to create an immigration board and otherwise amending the immigration laws, and a bill to **prohibit the publication of newspapers in any foreign language** unless English translation is carried in a parallel column.

"The National Woman's Party has drafted a bill which was introduced in the few states where sessions of the legislature were held during the past year. This bill is modeled after the Wisconsin so-called "Woman's Equal Rights Law." Briefly stated it would confer upon women the same rights, privileges and immunities granted to men under the law with respect to suffrage, choice of domicile, and name, grounds for divorce, etc. It is also provided that the act shall be construed as abrogating in every respect the common law disabilities of women.

"The Woman's Party have also drafted a resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which is similar in terms to the bill above referred to. No state legislature enacted the so-called Woman's Equal Rights Bill, although several laws granting equal rights to women in particular instances were enacted. The proposed amendment to the Constitution has not yet been introduced but has been printed in circular form and has been distributed by the National Woman's Party which is keeping up an agitation for its passage. Both the **bill and the proposed amendment** were opposed by the Council as well as by the National League of Women Voters and the Woman's Trade Union League.

"This Department filed its protest against a bill, introduced in both Houses of Congress, which seeks to **amend the naturalization laws and to promote Americanization through subsidies in the States**. The objectionable features of this bill are taken from the Sterling-Towner bill. Thus far, the so-called naturalization bill has not been given even committee consideration.

"New regulations satisfactorily governing the distribution of wine for sacramental purposes were recently promulgated by the Treasury Department **at the instance of the Council, acting under instructions from the Administrative Committee.** These regulations were obtained only after a year of negotiations and conferences during which many obstacles to a workable solution of the problem were overcome. As a result of a ruling by former Attorney General Palmer, local dealers or middlemen who had previously been relied upon to furnish wine to the Catholic clergy were eliminated and the priests were confronted with the necessity of ordering only through manufacturers. Through our personal efforts alone fair and not unduly onerous regulations were secured. These regulations **confer upon the Bishops, if they so desire, the power to supervise the distribution of wine in their respective dioceses, as well as supervision of the manufacture within the same territory.** Provision is made whereby the Bishops may **designate distributors, either priest or layman,** actually to attend to the physical distribution of the wine. The new regulations will **greatly facilitate obtaining sacramental wine,** particularly in those sections of the country that are distant from the actual place of manufacture. Provision also is made that **a priest may be employed by a manufacturer for the proper manufacture of sacramental wine.** It should be stated that officials of the Government cooperated in the effort to frame regulations that would **add to the convenience of distribution** and at the same time safeguard the proper use of sacramental wine.

"Our work in federal legislation is always more or less influenced by legislation on similar questions that is enacted by the different States. The mind of a particular Senator or Representative is naturally influenced by what has already been enacted into law by his own state. Moreover, we are constantly in receipt of requests, where the Catholics of a particular state may have an urgent legislative matter on hand, for information regarding action by any state on any similar matter. With the clerical force and appropriation at our disposal, we have done our best to create a reliable central bureau of information.

"The proposed legislation in different parts of the country against freedom of education affects in a special way the situation at Washington. In Oregon, by initiative peti-

tion, a proposed amendment was placed on the ballot, to be voted on at the general election in November, to enact a law that would **virtually eliminate the parochial schools in that state**. A similar petition was circulated in California, but failed of sufficient signatures to insure it a place on the ballot. In Michigan a petition was circulated to initiate a constitutional amendment which would adversely affect the parochial schools of that State. This Department assisted in these matters, especially in Oregon, where we have **furnished material to aid in the campaign**. In Illinois a constitution containing a provision expressly permitting the reading of the Bible in the public schools has been adopted by the Constitutional Convention. This proposed constitution will be submitted to the people as a special election on December next.

"In a great many of the States, especially in the South, the Ku Klux Klan has not only committed outrages against the Catholic body in general and Catholic priests in particular, but has also exercised a strong influence politically in some sections. This is notably true in Texas, where the Klan candidate for United States Senator received the Democratic nomination, usually equivalent to election. In Georgia Governor Hardwick, who sought renomination on an anti-Klan platform, was defeated, while in Oklahoma the anti-Klan candidate won the Democratic nomination. The Klan also figured in several congressional pre-election campaigns.

"It is perhaps proper here to call attention to the fact that during the coming year legislatures will meet in forty-two of the forty-eight states. It is the purpose of this Department, with the approval of the Bishops, **to keep close watch on the proceedings in these legislatures** and to furnish information and what help we can, when such information and help are requested.

"This Department has acted as a general clearing house for legislative information, and the files thereof contain a great deal of data which is available and has been furnished Bishops, priests, and laymen upon their request. * * *

"This Department has also handled many routine matters such as procuring copies of bills, advising those interested of the status thereof, and other services.

"We have summarized but briefly the more salient points of our activities during the past year. It proves to us once

more that were there no recognized and official body here in Washington, speaking for and defending Catholic interests, the Catholic cause in general would be most seriously injured. We trust that under your sanction and guidance the Department may go on to continue its labor and to make itself an even more efficient agency **for the advancement and promotion of Catholic rights and interests.**

“EDMUND F. GIBBONS.”

“Report of the Bureau of Immigration, National Catholic Welfare Council

THE official recognition by the United States Government of our immigration Bureau has **given it exceptional opportunity.** Moreover, through careful organization and standardization of methods, it has been possible to increase the work and secure greater efficiency.

“The Bureau is functioning at present with a national office in Washington and port offices in New York City and Philadelphia and a representative who cares for European conditions with regard to immigrants. The Bureau also participates in specialized work for Filipino boys in Seattle, this latter work having been begun under the direction of the Right Reverend Bishop. The port office at New York, because the number of immigrants entering there is greatly in excess of that entering any other port, has been of most practical importance. This work has been done under the authority and guidance of His Grace, Archbishop Hayes, with the cooperation of the various organizations of his diocese.

“In attendance at religious services at Ellis Island there has been an average every Sunday of two hundred and forty. The largest attendance during the year was six hundred and forty. Our work there has received the cordial commendation of Commissioner Todd, who has presented it as a type which other welfare organizations might well follow.

“One of the most important, if not the most important, part of immigration work is acquaintance with the immigrant before **he leaves his native land** and the ability to help him upon his arrival and direct him so that he will not be

left without the means of religious worship and religious care.

"During the year the Bureau carried out an intensive study of the immigration problem abroad, the Catholic aid given to immigrants there and the **activity of several Protestant organizations** from the United States who work among Catholic emigrants. With the exception of the remnant of the once active St. Raphael Verein, which now operates only in Germany, and the work under the inspiration of the Holy Father and supervised and directed by the Prelates for Italian Emigration, we found no Catholic organization of any kind engaged either directly or indirectly in the task of caring for Catholic emigrants to the United States. It is essential to the proper conduct of our work that active cooperation be secured with responsible agencies in the several European countries whence come most of our Catholic emigrants. Our investigation showed that, with the exception noted above, these agencies were not in existence. We were forced to set about the task of creating them. We found a cordial spirit of willingness on the part of the European Hierarchy, priests and laity to cooperate with us in this work, with the result that we succeeded in attracting to our aid Catholic ladies and gentlemen in Poland, Danzig, Belgium, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, Austria, Hungary and Jugo-Slavia. In Czecho-Slovakia, the Most Reverend Archbishop of Olmutz has under consideration the formation of an emigrant aid society. In France, Roumania and Lithuania, organizations for the aid of Catholic emigrants have still to be set up. But even without these, our Bureau is now in active contact and cooperation with Catholic emigrant agencies in all the more pressing points.

"The lists obtained by us of immigrants and of their religion enable us to **plan intelligently with regard to follow-up work**. Special cards have been prepared with the necessary data and these are sent out to Catholic organizations that can care for the follow-up work in their particular localities. Much time is necessarily occupied in this painstaking work; nor have we been able to communicate with all of the dioceses to secure the necessary permission of the Ordinary, but the Bureau, through diocesan organizations, is now doing follow-up work in sixteen dioceses of the country.

"The Director of our Bureau has kept in touch with and is a representative member of the General Committee for Immigrants' Aid at Ellis Island; of the Organizing Committee of the National Conference on Immigration Policy, and is Secretary of Division X (The Immigrants) of the National Conference of Social Work. Papers and addresses were delivered at the annual convention of the National Council of Catholic Women; at the New Haven Branch of the Connecticut Women's League; the United States Chamber of Commerce, and the National Conference of Catholic Charities.

"When it is considered that as late as May, 1921, the Catholic body of this country was still subject to the refusal of the Federal authorities to grant permission for official representation at Ellis Island and other ports of entry, the growth and progress of our work in this field will be apparent. We have secured the cooperation also of Catholic national organizations and we are working with them. The prosecution of the work in caring for the immigrant as he comes to our shores, in caring for him on his arrival, in the follow-up work and in seeing to it that report is made to the Ordinary of the diocese of all Catholic immigrants coming into his jurisdiction, **will certainly be of the greatest benefit to the immigrant and to the well-being of the body Catholic.**"

"Report of the Chairman of the Department of Lay Organizations

DURING the first half of the year 1921-22, the special work which the Bishops had entrusted to the National Council of Catholic Men was being carried on with every prospect of continued and increased success. That work was (a) the coordination of existing Catholic men's organizations, and (b) securing and using the aid of these organizations as a corporate whole in matters of national concern, where the entire might of Catholic influence was demanded.

"In order to able to do this, we have had to secure the affiliation of Catholic organizations; or communicate through one particular organization named for such purpose by the Ordinary of the diocese, or, when requested to do so by the Ordinary, to organize parish and diocesan councils. It is well to recall that there is not and cannot be any stereotyped form of organization on the part of the National Council of Catholic Men. The manner of organization depends upon the wish and directions of the Ordinary who requests us to work in his diocese. Moreover, the purpose of the National Council of Catholic Men is to help every existing Catholic organization and it is, therefore the servant of all Catholic organizations.

"In like manner, the program of activity on the part of the National Council of Catholic Men cannot be a definite hard and fast program. It cannot state that it is going to achieve certain work; for the extent of its work, or rather the extent of its affiliated organizations, will depend and should depend upon the Ordinary of the diocese in which it is asked to labor. To the question, therefore, so often asked—What is the program of the Men's Council? What are they doing?—the answer in great part must be: Its program and its activity depend on the wish and direction of the Bishop of the particular diocese which requests them to organize and work therein.

"The program suggested by the National Council of Catholic Men is a list of activities in which Catholic men, organ-

ized, may help effectively in the Catholic cause. The organizations of parish and diocesan councils will, in like manner, be outlined definitely, but the application thereof will be contingent upon the direction of the Ordinary. The main work of the National Council of Catholic Men is to bring, in so far as it can, the assistance and cooperation of the Catholic laymen and the Catholic layman's organization to the work of the National Catholic Welfare Council as directed by the Bishops of the country.

"Without an informed and united Catholic laity, both men and women, actively engaged in the support and defense of Catholic interests and Catholic rights—the work of the National Catholic Welfare Council would be ineffective. **They are the power in the public life and public sentiment of the country.** Left to themselves, without unity, they would be so many scattered forces. United, they command a respectful hearing. Uninformed, they would not know the reason of the Catholic position on this question or that—education, for example—and on a particular measure they would be divided in opinion and in support.

"To be a unifying force and an informing central office on all general national questions for the Catholic men of the country—such is the primary work of the National Council of Catholic Men.

"It has also the work of fostering, as far as possible, Catholic organizations, of helping them, of supplying programs, of giving guidance, when asked to give it, in the particular work of any organization—and these things it has done.

"But we wish to emphasize the fact that during the past year we were engaged specifically in having the National Council of Catholic Men so organized and equipped that it could do the work which the Bishops had assigned to it. And the vital importance of this work is more clearly realized and the critical situation facing the Catholic body is known to you or made thoroughly known by the various reports submitted to you at this meeting.

"Four meetings of the Executive Board were held during the past year. Both at the Convention and in the sessions of the Board, the zeal and service of all the members and representatives were devoted to an extension of united Catholic work among the laity and the resolution of supporting the

publication of the National Catholic Welfare Council, The Bulletin.

"As a result of this convention's work and of the subsequent work of headquarters and of field men, we are pleased to report that the National Council of Catholic Men has obtained the affiliation, all told, of eleven hundred and twenty-six Catholic organizations. Of these, twelve are national, twelve state, twenty-one diocesan, and ten hundred and eighty-one are individual societies.

"Beyond this, at the request of the Ordinary, the National Council of Catholic Men has helped in the organization of forty-four diocesan councils.

"These organizations have cooperated or are prepared to cooperate in the work of the National Catholic Welfare Council as a whole and of the various departments. These organizations have been the agency of civic work, among native and foreign-born. They have been of great assistance in the follow-up work of the immigration Bureau. They have actively cooperated in the work of the Press Department, giving publicity to the purposes of Press Month and insisting with their fellow-members upon the duty to support the diocesan paper. In two instances, affiliated organizations have established Catholic papers. The National Council of Catholic Men has also aided affiliated organizations in the establishment of Social Study Clubs, and stimulated and directed their action in the betterment of moving pictures and in protest against immoral and anti-Catholic publications in their own localities. And as we have combatted the immoral drama, so have we aided and directed Catholic organizations in building up a standard Catholic drama. Our bureau has furnished plays to three hundred and twenty-six societies.

"Here we may refer to the splendid, effective work of the Catholic diocesan organization at El Paso, in combatting the extremely anti-Catholic campaign carried on there.

"The affiliated organizations have assisted in the collection of war statistics for the Bureau of Historical Records and, in turn, we have supplied them with the data of that Bureau for Catholic defense.

"The affiliation of these organizations demands, if the union is to have life, constant communication and correspond-

ence and the resources to send speakers, particularly at large public meetings and meetings for the purpose of organization. In this regard, we must express our gratitude to the President of the National Council of Catholic Men, who, like the other officers of that organization, receives no salary. At great personal inconvenience, Admiral Benson journeyed over fifteen thousand miles during the last year, speaking at Catholic meetings and explaining the work and purposes of the National Council of Catholic Men.

"The work of the national headquarters has been concerned not only with helping the Catholic organizations but also in combatting the campaign of anti-Catholic organizations and in keeping free from anti-Catholic tendencies those national civic organizations that, because of their patriotic and recreational program, might and do secure many Catholic members.

"The work of the Catholic Brigade for boys has been promoted and assisted by us. From the popular organization known as the Boy Scouts **we secured Catholic leadership** for Catholic boy troops, and the salaries of these leaders **are paid for by the Boy Scout organization.** **Also, we have succeeded in having all literature issued by that organization supervised by a Catholic priest.** In various parts of the country, we have cooperated with and aided Catholic organizations that are caring for the welfare of the Catholic boy, for this is one of the most important items on the suggested programme of the National Council of Catholic Men.

"The National Council of Catholic Men has contributed, through its officials and organizations, in the plans to establish a national trade and agricultural school for negroes, to be located in southern Maryland.

"Our work has been to bring home to the Catholic organizations and to the Catholic laymen an added interest, consequent on the information we can furnish them, in the Catholic well-being. We have worked particularly with the Department of Education and sought to make all our affiliated organizations not only defenders of Catholic education, but to make their individual members apostles thereof. A national danger demands a national defense. There is today a national danger to Catholic education and also to the standing of our Catholic laymen in public life and in general business.

The Catholic organizations and the Catholic individuals ought to be informed of this.

"Back of any presentation of appeal made to the government or to legislators **must stand the fact that we can rely upon the support of a united people.** To circulate this information: to develop the consciousness that all Catholic laymen must take active interest in the common Catholic cause—such is the work of the National Council of Catholic Men. We have shown in brief outline how we have endeavored during the past year to carry it out.

"We cannot conclude the report, however, without stating that in April our work practically ceased. We gave orders then to the representatives of the National Council of Catholic Men that no part of the work was to be extended: that all field men should be dismissed and only that assistance absolutely necessary for keeping the work in existence should be continued. In the public esteem our work has been seriously injured. And only your renewed commission will bring it back to the life which it once enjoyed and which gave promise of a new era in Catholic lay activity for our Church and our country.

"JOSEPH SCHREMBS."

“Report of the Chairman of the Department of Press
and Publicity

THEN I submitted my report to you last year, the N. C. W. C. News Service had 75 subscribers for its News Sheet and 27 for the cable service. We now have 87 subscribers for our News Sheet and 28 for the cable service.

“It is most gratifying to note that among the new subscribers to the News Sheet service are a number of new papers which have been able to start because of our service, some of them located in territory which heretofore has been without a Catholic paper. Among these papers are the Bulletin, of Augusta, Georgia, the organ of the Catholic Laymen's Association, which has been converted into a weekly paper from a mere association bulletin and which is proving a great boon to the Catholics in the Southern States; the Catholic Herald, of Milwaukee; the St. Louis Catholic Herald, the Southwestern Catholic of Santa Fe, New Mexico; the Chancellor, of Kansas City, Missouri; and the Catholic Home, of Oklahoma City. This latter paper was established some months previous to the beginning of the bigotry campaign in Oklahoma and has proved a bulwark of strength to the Catholics of that state in resisting anti-Catholic assaults.

“Many young Catholic journalists of ability are now finding it worth while to enter the field of Catholic journalism. As a result there is a much better display of news in Catholic papers than heretofore. This better make-up further strengthens the appeal of these papers to their readers. In most of the instances recorded at the Catholic Press Association convention of a great growth in circulation, it was significant that expert newspaper workers had been employed in either the editorial or business departments of the paper, or in both.

“Many of the editors at the convention having expressed the desire for a greater supply of Catholic news in the United States, Mr. McGrath informed the convention that additional regular correspondents of the service would be appointed for St. Louis and Cleveland. Mr. Eugene McCarthy has been made the regular correspondent in Cleveland, and Mr.

Thomas J. Raftery in St. Louis. This gives our service five regular correspondents in the United States. The other three cities in which our correspondents are located are New York, Boston and Chicago. These correspondents are all paid for their work on a space basis, that is to say, at the rate of \$7 per column for their matter which is used.

"Our press department, through the subscriptions it has obtained from Catholic papers in foreign countries, has greatly added to the prestige of American Catholic journalism abroad. Nearly all of the leading Catholic papers of Canada are now subscribing to our service. Not only in Canada, but in every country of Europe, our press service is now known. A service built on much the same lines as ours was started in Germany about a year ago and many of the Catholic publishers in other European countries have expressed a desire that a press organization similar to ours could serve the Catholic papers in their country as our bureau serves the Catholic papers of the United States. As there is no other such service, one Catholic paper in Ireland, two in England, two in the Philippine Islands, and one in South Africa are subscribing to our service.

"WM. T. RUSSELL."

**Monthly Bulletin Now Published
By N. C. W. Conference**

THE foregoing concluded the reports in Roman Catholic Welfare Conference annual bulletins, as their publication was suppressed after three years, or if they have since been published, copies have been so carefully guarded that it has not been possible to obtain them. Nevertheless, the Conference is still publishing its propaganda, and issues a monthly bulletin which is the vehicle for the spread of Romish propaganda and for "putting over" its ideas.

Most of the November, 1927, number of this bulletin was devoted to reports, addresses, papers, etc., which marked the annual meeting of the National Council of Catholic Women held in Washington during September, 1927. From reading these addresses, etc., the uninformed would get the idea that all that is good in America today is due to the Roman Catholic church, and that its hope for the future lies in that political church. One of the speakers, the Rev. Peter Guilday, Professor of Church History at the Catholic University of America, called his church the "one dynamic force" in America upon which the country can depend for the Republic's endurance. The Rev. Mr. Guilday's remarks were widely at variance with the teachings of American history, which is probably why the papists have been so eager to have history re-written. What he had to say on that subject will be of interest, as well as his attack upon the American public school system. By way of introducing his subject, the Rev. Mr. Guilday asserted that "the story of our nation is no longer a simple tale" to be told in the way it was told the children of the last generation or even of this, but that, as his remarks were reproduced and commented upon to



Photograph of three prominent members of the Roman Catholic hierarchy made during their presence at a meeting of the hierarchy in the National Capital. They are, left to right: Cardinal Hayes of New York; Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, and Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia. Most of the secret meetings of the papal agents are held in the National Capital.

some extent in the N. C. W. C. Bulletin for November:

“ ‘We have to study every one of the motivating causes in human life. We have to bring them all together into a web, into a skein, in order to show exactly what human life is. Look over the United States today; study all these institutional factors and deny, if you can, that the one dynamic force in our land today, upon which those who govern it can depend for the endurance of the Republic that you and I love, is the Roman Catholic church. She is the heir of all that is best in the past. The United States grew out of Colonial America; was born out of the Middle Ages.

“ ‘Every line of the democratic Declaration of Independence, every line of our Constitution, goes far back beyond the first pioneers who came here in 1607. These documents, are based on the institutional factors which the Roman Catholic church preserved all through the ages . . . for your benefit and for the future of mankind.

“ ‘The Catholic church preserved through the Middle Ages all those fundamental principles of liberty, of justice, and of equality; those laws given to us by the founders; those three elements in our democratic Constitution for which we have to watch night and day and for which we have to fight yet; those three things upon which our whole social and political life must be based and about which we have to cast a vigilance far more careful in our day than has ever had to be done at any time before the World War.

“ ‘We stand today as practically the only compact, social and religious organization, holding fast to laws that guarantee the preservation and the endurance of this land. There are certain fundamental laws that cannot be denied, and the first lesson in the catechism of political government is that the stability of any land must depend upon the family. This is the unit out of which the state grows. . . . The

Church stands, therefore, for the stability of family life—against divorce; against the limitation of the creation of children; against race suicide; against anything that in the slightest possible way will bring women lower than men.

“‘. . . Take, if you like, all the social organizations we have, all the religious organizations and institutions; let them pass in front of us here and ask them all the same questions; “Do you accept these fundamental principles of our Government? Do you admit that on the family the future of our nation rests? If so, what are you doing to stem this disease, this gangrene, that is shot through our social life?” The only one compact social and religious institution that has fought such a disease from the beginning and will fight it to the very end is the Roman Catholic church.’

“Dr. Guilday then turned to the subject of education, stating that there is no advancement dearer to the heart of any American than the educational advancement of our children and those who are to be the future citizens of the land.

“‘But we know,’ Dr. Guilday asserted, ‘not by anything that any Roman Catholic has said but by the information that is pouring in to us from non-Catholic leaders, that there is nothing but moral chaos and confusion in the educational system which has reached such perfection from the intellectual standpoint. Catholics, in addition to supporting the public schools, maintain a separate system of education, because our philosophy tells us that we cannot bring up our boys and girls with a half-hearted education, with an education only of the mind. We demand that this be known because we believe that no government is secure unless we can educate the heart and make the future citizens men and women of conscience, men and women of moral living.’

“Dr. Guilday stated that almost 71,000,000 Americans have forgotten that there is such a day as Sunday and such a thing as an obligation to worship



Cardinal Borzano, papal envoy to Chicago Eucharistic Congress, photographed on steps of New York City Hall, where he was received by the Roman Catholic Mayor of New York City and the Roman Catholic Governor of New York State. Photo shows, reading left to right: Grover A. Whalen, Mayor Walker, Cardinal Borzano, Governor Al Smith and Cardinal Hayes.

God on that day, adding that all over the land the spirit of progress, as we call it, has become the sister of materialism. Catholics on the other hand demand that God come first and last in the life of every man and woman who is a citizen of this country, and therefore, they are in opposition to the growing materialistic life in America.

"Dr. Guilday declared that documents passing through his hands reveal the fact that years ago, Bishops and Archbishops of this country yearned for a group of Catholic women, such as the N. C. C. W., upon whom they could rely. 'All down through the years,' he said, 'I have seen the desire on the part of our leaders to band the women together.'

"He then 'turned a few pages' of American history, marking out the Church's progress through the various years and periods of this nation's existence. He told the women that, today, it is their duty to give the Catholic church the widest possible influence.

" 'Keep open the avenues to public opinion,' he concluded, 'that they may know why we are here—for the one, sole purpose of leading our people to God—and by leading our people to God, making this our land a better place to live in.' "

Another of the speakers before the Catholic women's convention was Justin McGrath, director of the N. C. W. C. news service, who made an appeal for support of the Catholic press and news service as part, of course, of the Romish campaign. Of this address, the N. C. W. C. Bulletin of November said:

"In the evening spokesmen for the various departments of the Conference told the delegates how they could assist in the work each department is doing.

"Justin McGrath, director of the N. C. W. C. News Service and the first speaker of the evening session, told the delegates that if they would give fruitful aid to Catholic papers or the News Service, they must first grasp the function of the Catholic press.

"The function of the Catholic press rightly understood,' he said, 'is to spread the culture of Catholicism by disseminating news of the most important and interesting Catholic activities throughout the world and affording its readers the best Catholic thought upon problems or situations which involve Catholic interest.

"Any Catholic who thinks that the desirable and important activity of the Catholic press is to chronicle trivial parish happenings will never be able to contribute anything to the development of the Catholic press but may, if especially active in advocating this policy, do a great deal towards its degradation and ultimate decay. No newspaper of any considerable influence has ever been built upon parochialism, and none ever will be.'

"Mr. McGrath then outlined to the meeting the growth of the News Service and the diversity and volume of the news of world-wide interest and importance which it disseminates today.

"He expressed the belief that the problem of the Catholic press at the present time is a local one, a problem for the laywomen and laymen. 'Whenever,' he said, 'a Catholic paper is unsatisfactory, the initiative for its improvement must be taken by the Catholic laywomen and laymen of that community in cooperation with the Ordinary. If you want to help the Catholic press and the Catholic News Service, interest yourselves in your local Catholic paper.'

"Unquestionably,' he said in conclusion, 'one of the most up-to-date and effective means of spreading Catholic truth and defending Catholicism against misrepresentation is a strong and influential Catholic press. The full strength and possibilities of the Catholic press will not be developed until such time as the Catholic laywomen and laymen of the country, realizing its importance, lend themselves zealously to its upbuilding wherever it is in need of their initiative.'



Cardinal Bonzano, the pope's personal envoy to the Eucharistic Congress at Chicago in 1926, with other Cardinals, were welcomed in the Governor's room of the New York City Hall. Alfred E. Smith, Roman Catholic Governor of New York, photographed in the crowd of Catholics gathered at the City Hall to receive the papal envoy.

The Roman Catholic Campaign to Defeat Federal Education Legislation

IN nothing have the political and the lobbying activities of the Roman Catholics been more pronounced than in their fight to defeat every effort for Government aid for public education and the movement to create a separate Federal Department of Education. There is not a number of the N. C. W. C. Bulletin that has not mentioned this subject, and one of their loudest boasts is that they have been successful in delaying if not defeating such legislation. Their attacks on the common school system of the different States is of frequent, probably daily occurrence, as is common knowledge, but it is in their fight against the plan to create a Federal Department that they have been most bitter, have organized their most powerful lobby and have shown more clearly than probably with reference to any other matter that the Roman Catholic church in the United States is "in politics".

In the November issue of the N. C. W. C. Bulletin was printed the address of Rt. Rev. Msgr. Ryan, Executive Secretary of the N. C. W. C. and of the Department of Education, before the Catholic women's council. In large measure, Monsignor Ryan has directed, during recent years, the Roman Catholic fight against a Federal education bill, and as evidence of how his work has been appreciated by the pope at Rome, the latter appointed him a "Domestic Prelate" with the title of "Monsignor." The following account of his address before the Catholic women is from the November bulletin, than which there could be no clearer proof of the Romish activities in the politics of America:

"The Curtis-Reed Bill for the establishment of a Department of Education with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet will be re-introduced in the coming Congress according

to a recent announcement of the National Education Association which is sponsoring the measure,' stated Rt. Rev. Msgr. James H. Ryan, executive secretary of the N. C. W. C. Department of Education, in an address delivered at the third evening session of the 7th Annual Convention of the N. C. W. C.

"What the name of the bill will be,' said Msgr. Ryan, 'no one knows. Whatever its name, the bill is no stranger to House and Senate. Persistently, over a period of ten years, it has bobbed up. In its original form it was an out and out federal control education bill. As it now stands the federal control feature has been submerged and is only implicitly contained in the measure or will result from the operation of the bill if it should become an act. No "fifty-fifty" subsidies are asked for in the Curtis-Reed Bill as it now stands. The proponents of the measure are quite frank in professing, however, that should this measure become law, they will approach Congress for education grants. The times are not propitious for asking huge money subsidies for the public schools. In these circumstances the National Education Association will be satisfied if a "fact-finding governmental educational agency" is established. Once established, the Department can be depended upon to secure the money it needs to function and the bounties for the schools which it will control from a reluctant and parsimonious Congress.

"The Curtis-Reed Bill is often spoken of as the "Education Bill," and the impression is broadcast and assiduously cultivated that the measure is a response to a popular demand for the betterment of public education. Nothing could be farther from the facts. There is no public demand for the Curtis-Reed Bill. It was first proposed by a small group of educators, it has been kept alive by them, and all the propaganda in its favor, with which we have been literally deluged over a period of ten years, has issued from this same source.

"The Curtis-Reed Bill is the first step in the direction of nationalization of education. All educators who favor the Central Government taking over the public schools are solidly behind this bill. While the nationalist philosophy received a series of knockout blows during the War, it is not by any means a dead system of thought. Many people believe firm-

ly in the federalized school, and are convinced that our traditional American system which gives the individual state control of its educational machinery is wasteful, inefficient, and should be discontinued. Certainly any one thoroughly acquainted with the history of the American school and with its present-day achievements would think twice before surrendering the control of the school into federal hands. The central Government, should it ever come to control education, would place the school in much the same situation as existed in pre-war Prussia. Central control means bureaucracy, red tape, national standards of education, and the beginning of the end of educational liberty and educational advance. Federal domination of education would make the school the football of national politics. It would be difficult to imagine anything more disastrous to true educational progress than to involve the public school in the squabbles of conflicting parties on a national scale. As things now stand, under local state control, there is too much politics in education.

"The very life of American education has been centered in its ability to adjust itself rapidly and easily to changing local conditions. In a large country like the United States there are as many different educational problems as there are states. Each state, each city as a matter of fact, must face and conquer its own peculiar difficulties. A system of education controlled and directed from Washington could not conceivably fit in with local conditions. The imposition of standards and curricula by the outside would inevitably result in educational stagnation and would mark the beginning of the end of that possibility of adjustment so necessary to every school system.

"There is no exact parallel between education and agriculture or commerce, as so often argued by the defenders of the Curtis-Reed Bill. There are Departments of Commerce and Agriculture in Washington, but these are truly fact-finding agencies which make no attempt to standardize commercial and agricultural life or to control them. The subjects, education and agriculture, are two different things. One has to do with the training of the mind, the other with the development of physical objects. Given this fundamental

difference, it is not difficult to see that the oft-cited parallel between a Department of Education and a Department of Agriculture finds no real basis in fact.

"It is quite true that the majority of European governments possess departments of education, but it is at the same time true that these governments have centralized education and control the school through their Ministries of Education. Moreover, European ministers are in no sense of the word the equivalent of our cabinet officers. A minister is responsible to Parliament. A cabinet officer, on the other hand, is a personal adviser to the President. Why does the President need advice on education if education is a state and not a federal function?

"There are many other sound arguments which might be advanced against the Curtis-Reed Bill. As everyone acquainted with legislative procedure knows, the fate of this measure, however, will not be settled simply on its merits. If the National Education Association can make Congress believe that the public wants the measure, it will become law. And the National Education Association is making heroic efforts in that very direction. Defeated for ten years in its direct lobby warfare, the National Education Association has now turned to the people. An intensive campaign favorable to the bill is to be waged in every state of the Union. The states have been districted, and a chairman appointed for each district. By pamphlets and speeches an endeavor will be made to bring to the people an ex parte knowledge of the bill in order to obtain their political support and to force Congress to act. The debating leagues of high schools have been actively enlisted in the spread of their propaganda.

"A great deal of the support of the Curtis-Reed Bill has come from women's organizations. It is fair to assume that in many cases these organizations did not know the true nature of the measure which they had endorsed. This assumption becomes almost a fact when one acquaints oneself with the methods used to obtain that support.

"The National Council of Catholic Women can do a great deal in setting the country right on the provisions of the Curtis-Reed Bill and of its consequence for education should it be enacted into law. In particular, they should actively

try to acquaint other women, particularly those in organizations, with the real nature of this measure. They can assist, too, in spreading literature supplied by the National Organization, which exposes the Curtis-Reed Bill. Such literature placed in the hands of school teachers and of students who are to debate the bill this year will help immeasurably in building up a sound public opinion against this vicious measure. Send to headquarters for our two pamphlets entitled "The Curtis-Reed Bill—A Criticism" and "Editorial Opinion and the Curtis-Reed Bill'."

THE VATICAN'S "UNOFFICIAL AMBASSADOR" AT WASHINGTON

PARTLY enclosed by a forbidding seven-foot wall, located in one of the most fashionable quarters of the National Capital, in a grim stone edifice, among whose occupants are a number of nuns and priests, is the official residence of Archbishop Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi, the "Apostolic Delegate" to the United States, the Vatican's representative in Washington and who may be and often is termed the "pope's unofficial ambassador".

The United States being one of the few governments which do not recognize the pope of Rome as the head of a political State, this government does not have an ambassador to the Vatican and may not receive one therefrom. But no one thinks of the "Apostolic Delegate" as other than the pope's personal envoy who is really an "unofficial ambassador" although he may not be received at the White House as such and carries no credentials as a State diplomat. Nevertheless, there is political significance to the presence of this "unofficial Ambassador" in Washington, and no one doubts but that if the Roman church had its way, this unofficial status would be promptly removed and the pope's ambassador would be calling at the White House, with a large retinue, just as officially as the Ambassador from the Court of St. James or the Ambassador from France.

The front of the residence of the "Apostolic Delegate" is not dissimilar from that of other residences in the same quarter, except that there is a coat-of-arms over the door, the coat-of-arms of the "successor to St. Peter" in the Vatican. The door is opened cautiously to callers at the residence of the "delegate" and only those known to its occupants, or those who have the most satisfactory credentials get beyond the door of the nun who usually responds to



The Roman Catholics were quick to seize upon the advantages of radio broadcasting for spreading their propaganda. The above illustration shows Cardinal Hayes broadcasting over the microphone of Station WLWL, operated from New York City by the Paulist Fathers. It was claimed that on the occasion of this particular address, the papal speaker reached an audience of one million.

the ring of the bell. Inquiries for Signor Fumasoni-Biondi usually bring the response that he is "out" and it is "not known when he will return," and informations sought by newspaper correspondents or others who may have occasion to call is usually extremely difficult to obtain. "They act as if they were hiding somebody who was 'wanted' was the comment of one newspaper correspondent who got nothing but 'I don't know' from the nun who responded to his ring of the bell and to whom he plied questions in an effort to obtain an interview. The name of the "delegate" does not even appear in the telephone directory, although there is a telephone in the "unofficial embassy," but it is private and may be called only by those who possess the secret of its number.

Nevertheless, although little is known to Washingtonians generally about the "Apostolic Delegate" and what transpires within the walls of the "unofficial embassy," it is not to be doubted that it is a vastly important point in the strategic lines of the papacy in the United States, as important probably as the Massachusetts avenue home of the National Catholic Welfare Council and the "seats of government" of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in America.

It is more than passing strange that if the Romish aims in America are solely to "spiritualize" America, that it has no political designs, does not wish to meddle in politics and does not seek even to mould or influence governmental policies or guide the current of political affairs, that there should be so much secrecy about what transpires in the "unofficial embassy" of the "Apostolic Delegate" or that it should be necessary for the hierarchy to maintain in the National Capital a great and expensive headquarters, with a large force of workers, set up a press service to put out propaganda and maintain an expensive and active lobby to influence members of Congress upon governmental legislative subjects which, by no stretch of the imagination, can be regarded as spiritual.

—The
Pope
Converted
The
Vatican
Into a
House of
Ill Fame



With not infrequent overflow into the church of St. Peter, a historian records this fact with the comment that the pope had "an unlawful herd" of more than twenty-five young women who were in the Vatican each night dancing and otherwise "entertaining" the sovereign pontiff and the members of his staff. In addition to these festivities, "gambling and excesses of every kind prevailed." The pope was unfortunate in having for his Master of Ceremonies and self-elected biographer Burchard, "the man with a camera eye" who set down in his diary with unflinching accuracy, all details of events around the Vatican and in the chambers of the pope. Few historians have had the courage to translate the ponderous volumes written in Latin by Burchard. Now, however, the outstanding facts are available in PLAIN ENGLISH in book form.

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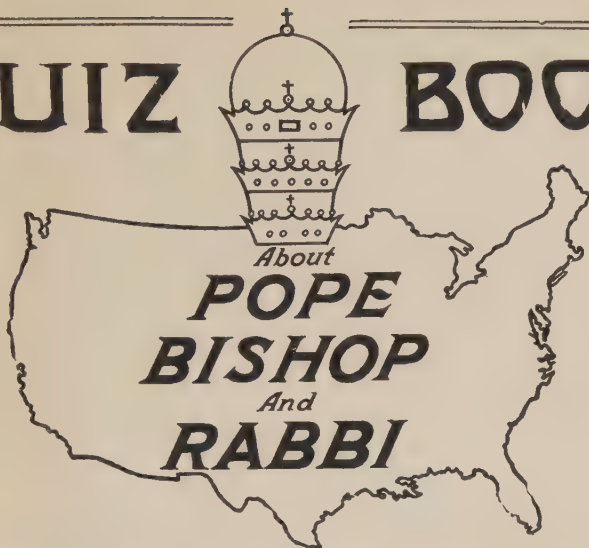
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